VOL. 5-NO. 28.

E AGE. e Second. designed to be NE HUMANITY, ubts, conflicts.

inspires the be fulfilled in

alths, and MAN

h as Abolition

rading punish rity, Temper

of Pauperson.

ation, Rome-

Mutual Insu-

ie Combined

nities, regula-

iversal Church

earth and in

t by consum-

God in per

-such views

nal, as are in-

by tradition.

ing him to be

niverse, and

ual Universe,

in least form,

rks of Art-

es and Me-

mmaries of

ing Reform

HANNING

St., N. York

:-TERMS,

remittances

ells, Clinton

OTHERS

elton's Large

to do., Nay-

ateer, can do

his residence )., or at

the Maps or

ving by letter Col. Co., O.,

Columbiana

OI.MAN.

places sever-

for Common

RE!!

ERY, &C.,

rv. Scientific.

Books and and. Prices

IST:

OKSTORE.

formed in the

em, O.

RY

ORE.

, N. Y.

Maps.

Wells,

Series.

otherhood. whose promo-pledged, the

## SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MARCH 23, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 236.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT-SALEM. COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

TERMS. \$1,50 per annum, if paid within the first six but cannot find his reasons sufficient to connonths of the subscriber's year.

If paid before three months of the year has expired, a deduction of twenty-five cents will

made, relacing the price to \$1,25. To any person wishing to examine the charactor of the paper, it will be furnished six months, for fifey cents in advance; to all others,

ny-live cents will be charged. No deviation from these terms. We oc asimally send numbers to those interested in the dissemination of antivery truth, with the hope that they will eiththe themselves, or use their influence

extend its circulation among their friends. Communications intended for insertion, be aldressed to Oliven Jourson, Elitor. All others to James Barnary, Publishing Agent.

#### Selections.

Webster and Slavery.

From the New York Tribune. We speak of the "times that tried men's in the past tense when the present would be quite as proper. Those times are net all by-gone; they are here now. Menare tried by them daily, and some are found

At such a crisis as the present, there is no light but that of principle. He who hies to be guided by any other, will err in the truitless vague, or land himself and his llowers in the ditch. Expediency may dictate the steps to be taken, but it must be principle that determines the end. From at end no man can securely swerve.

He is a true statesman who gathers wisom from an intimate rapport with the People, and who, if sometimes apparently before the age, is never behind it. By the People we do not mean the leading residents cities, merchants and money-lenders: business is to buy and sell and care for e interests of trade and for profits on stocks and loans; we mean the People who are scattered over the wide expanse of the country, who till the land and make the work-shop vocal, whose good sense is both just and enerous, whose faith in Freedom, Humaniy and Progress is unextinguished and living, and not counted in dollars and cents.

It takes courage to face an enemy in battle: it takes more courage greatly to confiont a great emergency in politics. Then ordinary considerations are worthless. The traveler in a straight and narrow path must Mexico. And as for the Union we say that not be afraid of shadows; the leader in a political struggle like that now passing will est consult his own reputation and prespects by taking counsel of neither prospects nor reputation. He that would gain his life ast lose it, says the inspired record.

mence. It is its substance that we proonnee unequal to the occasion and unwor-

y of its author. It does not do all that Slavery has been seeching of Mr. Webster. It does not oless to offer 36 ° 30', nor any minor comomise between Slavery Extension and reedom; but it offers one, notwithstandng. It takes the ground of Senator Bell of canessee. It proposes, not directly but intly, to balance California with a new State taken from Texas, and to aban-

the Proviso for the Territories.

Mr. Webster says the Proviso is useless and nugatory, because nature has excluded Slavery from California and New Mexico .llow has she excluded it? By climate and soil, he will say. This has been said before often enough, and is none the truer for being said again. Have these advocates for natural exclusion never heard of Russia?-In that country there are fifty millions of slaves distributed through every variety of climate and soil from that of North Caroliheard of Maryland nor Kentucky, States which raise neither cotton, nor rice, nor sugar, and yet employ slaves! It is absurd to ay that Slavery knows any limitations of climate, or soil, or occupation. It goes wherever it can be made profitable. If the aw guaranteed slave property in California, can any man who knows enough to count four tail to see that thousands of slaves would in two months be digging gold there? Beside, Slavery is not a mere industrial institution in this country, and does not depend Kentucky, for example, it resists every consideration which interest and sound reason co, unless it is restrained.

Mr. Webster thinks the Proviso is originally of God's enacting, and therefore will gislation as well as a new point of rhetofor human laws to follow another course .by Constitutions and statutes we establish and guaranty freedom. But, does Mr. Websier mean to have us understand that God designs some portions of the earth for Slavery and some for Liberty? Does he interpret any part of the divine will as orfor the woes and inhumanities of bondage? If God has specially enacted that they shall net exist in New Mexico, there must be Juerile. Mr. Foote might have used it with must go to wreck!-N. Y. Tribune.

propriety, but not so the man, who speaks for Massachusetts, The time was when Mr. Webster saw the Wilmot Proviso in another aspect. We do not object to his changing his sentiments,

The position that Northern States and their Citizens are morally bound to recaptan, and so is ungatory among freemen, utes and penalties. When the public sentied, and does Mr. Webster suppose he could find a judge or a jury to execute it? Just so with the provision for the return of fugitive Slaves. It remains in force nominally and legally if you will, but morally it is abolished in the Free States, has long been so, and so ever will be. Public sentiment is ahead of it and cannot be dragged back again. We cannot be converted into Slavecatchers, nor can Slave-catchers operate freely among us. Every day diminishes the usefulness they may once have had to their

gentine freeman, he is much mistaken. We have read this speech not without regret. The opportunity was and is yet a great one for a man endowed with a great mind, a great heart and courage up with the times. There was and is an opportunity for a man who should come not with a new compromise, for this is not the day of compromises, but with a calm, comprehensive and impregnable assertion of the principles and policy of freedom, with an utterance of what is in the heart of the People. We should rejoice had Mr. Webster taken hold of this opportunity. But he has not, and opportunities, when rejected, seldom present emselves a second time.

any mere legal morality can overrule that

which God puts into the heart of every

-But the Union! Preserve the Union! Will you agee to no Compromise for the sake of the Union? shout in loud chorus all those whose sympathies are strong with Slavery as well as a frightened few who mise; none is necessary; none is practicable. We agree to no compromise that perils or looks toward perilling Freedom in New it is in no danger. . . . .

## Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

We think the mass of our Northern People will be equally astounded by Mr. Calhoun's averment that they have for fifty yeers been that quicksand, and should warn it to get upplotting and laboring for the downfall of on solid ground as soon as possible.

the predominant anxiety and effort in this the overthrow of 'Southern institutions.'igate, keel-haul, silence and murder speakers and writers against Slavery, while no mobbed or silenced throughout the Free tions or unsparing his abuse. Our Governtors, seldom the counter-agitators. Antihas ever been molested. Our legal and after meeting to preserve the Union by double-damning' the 'smooth Quaker rascals' who don't admire Slavery; our politicians of note have almost uniformly lifted up the heel against Abolition. In no Presino Whig Convention but one was a majority of the Southern Delegates ever overruled. By Northern votes in Congress has the Right of Petition been struck down; the Public for its existence upon its profits alone. It is | Mails almost given over to the prving scrutia great political machine, whereby the mi- ny of pro-Slavery jealousy; by Northern hority in the Republic has long ruled the votes was a Northern Representative ejected majority. That is why it is adhered to with from Congress for presenting a respectful urge for its removal. It is not profitable in buying and Northern money in payon War with Mexico, which cost the country lars-and Mr. Calhoun has told us officially not reaffirm it. This is a new principle of that the chief end of that Amexation was dation as well as a new point of rheto-litherto it has been thought necessary had nearly all the Presidents, and at all times a majority of the Federal officers .-The law of God is freedom, and yet Here have been the predominant majority of the Northern People, doing all they could ed senatorial kidnapper. He talks as coolly for their friends, customers and party compatriots of the South for thirty or forty years. and at last Mr. Calhoun tells them that all the internal prison-house, as though his victhis is nothing or worse-that the North has tim were a wolf or a bear. Such a being been all the time under mining or overthrow- appears to us only in the light of a moral ing any climate, any soil, any locality, ing Slavery—and that, unless we turn over an entirely new leaf, and actually after the Eederal Constitution so as to give the Six

Massachusetts Free Soil Convention.

Boston, March 2nd, 1850. The Free Soil Convention, of which I told you in my last letter, came off in Faneuil Hall, last Wednesday. It was, on the whole, a successful affair. That is, it did all that it proposed doing in a Meeting very respectable for numbers, addressed by speakers of acknowledged ability. It was a proof receipt of the first number, fifty cents will be vision is on the face of the Constitution.— ers of acknowledged ability. It was a proof that there is a strong spice of Anti-Slavery vision is on the face of the Constitution.— Mr. Webster nor any other human being, to give it a savour of life unto life. The when a panting fugitive presents himself at Convention was very well attended in the his door begging for shelter and the means morning, and most of the Notabilities of the of escape, to arrest and bind him and hand party were on the ground. Mr. Palfrey achim over to the pursuers who are hot upon cepted the Chair, which was very Christianwho are not subscribers, but who are believed his trail. In this the Constitution does not ly of him after the firm and determined reenact the will of God, but the will of Sa- manner in which his friends have left him alone in his District, and made a very good though you enforce it with all possible stat- speech on taking it. After he was done, through some negligence in the Preordinament gets ahead of a law, that law loses all tion of the Spontaneity of the Occasion, efficiency. Pass a law here in New-York there was a fearful hialus, a yawning gulf, that a man who steals a sheep shall be hang- into which no one but Mrs. Abagail Folsom was Curtius enough to plunge. She proposed to add an equal number of women to the Officers of the Meeting, which fell to the ground for the lack of a Seconder, and afterwards took the platform with her hands full of amm unition sufficient to have enabled her to fire into the ranks of her enemies for the rest of the week. She was, however, removed from the platform and not suffered to take it again, in a manner which showed that it is not the Massachusetts A. S. Society alone that is the enemy of Free Speech. employers. If Mr. Webster supposes that "The paws of Wendell Phillips," of which

she once complained, are not the only

ones that interpose between her and the ear

of the People Our old triend, Nathaniel H. Whiting, of Marshfield, offered a series of resolutions proposing to commit the party to some action for making the soil of Massachusetts free from the pursuit of the Slave-hunter, and a refuge for the oppressed black American as well as for the white European. He supported his proposition in a short speech marked by that clearness of reasoning and transparent accuracy of language which used to delight us in the days when he was one of the leaders of our host. His reasoning was clear and demonstrative, proceeding from the premises he chose of the natural right of escape on the one hand and the civil duty of protection on the other; but then there came along behind it that swaggering bravo, the Constitution, and smote it under the fifth rib with one of the Compromises with which it goes armed, so that it love Freedem. No, we agree to no compro- gave up the ghost. The principal men of the Convention looked very grave upon this extrinsic interpolation, and it was forthwith committed to the silent tomb of the Committee on Resolutions, where it lay without the hope of a joyful Resurrection. I see that the Official Report does not give Mr. Whiting's Resolutions, and only says that he "made a brief address full of sentiments of It is Moliere, if we mistake not, who gives Liberty and Humanity." Of course, the Free Soil party, standing on the Constituserves to show how hopeless and inefficient it must needs be while it plants itself on

\* \* It was very observable that all the Certainly, whoever has been familiar with patriotic allusions to the Union and Consti-Northern sentiment and impulse through ution, with which some of the speeches the last quarter of a century must know that | were garnished, tell as flat as flounders and as dead as Julius Casar, on the ear of the section has meditated any thing rather than Meeting; while the only things that brought down the House were assertions of the duty We have had mobs after mobs to egg, fum- of standing by the Right, whatever might be the Consequence. Mr. Park, in particular, laid two or three well devised clap-traps, single champion of Slavery has ever been baited with the rotten cheese of Constitutional allegiance, but he caught no small States, however intemperate his denuncia- deer, at all, at all. I see that the Republican's report parenthesises "(cheers) ors have often denounced Abolition agita- declaration of his to the effect that if he had any Dissolution Blood in his veins he would Slavery halls and presses have been burnt drain it all out, but the ears of the Reportand torn to pieces in Free States, while no er must have been much better than mine, press or hall employed to oppose Abolition or those of the people about me, if any were given. It seemed to us that the distressing na to that of Greenland. Have they never mercantile respectabilities have held meeting possibility of this patriotic depletion was received by the audience with the most heart-

less and cold-blooded indifference. The impression made on my mind by this demonstration was two-fold. First, that the Whigs lost all their officers in the Free dential Convention of the sham Democracy | Soil Apostacy; and, secondly, that the rank has the Southern influence ever been balked & file of the Presoilers are in advance of their of its demands, however unreasonable; in leaders and ready for more decided action than any they are urged to take .- D. Y .-.Nat. A. S. Standard.

## Henry Clay on Kidnapping.

Oh, for the powers of Punch! Did we possess them, they should be exerted in linking the benevolent face of Henry Clay to such fanatical persistence. That is why in anti-slavery petition, while another, though the neck and shoulders of a furious bloodan illustrious ex-President, barely escaped hound. He should be in full chase in purthe same fate. Northern power has united suit of a pauting fugitive-perpaps a woman, flying from the embrace of a brutal there, but it remains notwithstanding. So it ing for Louisiana, and then Florida; master. His lofty brow would look well would have got into California, had it dared Northern votes (New-York contributing two ever the breast of a bloodhound! And his go there; so it will now occupy New Mexi- of them) annexed Texas and thus brought | neck, too, should be adorned with a collar labelled with his own motto, traced in let-Ten Thousand Lives and Sixty Million Dof- ters of blood-" In pursuit of fugitive slaves, I will go as far as the farthest."

In no man living is there more completely combined, or more strikingly exhibited, the dignity of human intellect with the savage brutality of a beast of prey, than is to be found in the character of this distinguishof his right to hunt down, bind, and fetter his brother man, and to drag him back to monster .- F. D .- North Star.

The National Intelligencer has lately Millions of Free Persons in the Slave States | published six or seven columns of extracts some places for which he has made a differ- at least equal power with Fourteen Millions from the Southern press, all denouncing the ent enactment. But this whole argument is of like people in Free States, the Union movements of the Congressional disunionFrom the Louisville Journal. The Coral.

Low beneath the waves of ocean, Up the coral toileth slow, Heeding not the wild commotion Of its ceaseless ebb and flow; Through the weary lapse of ages, Yieldeth never to despair, Though the watery demon rages,

Twixt it and the realms of air. Now above the deep uprearing, Slow, majestical its head, Greeteth it the sunlight cheering, O'er it dews of heaven are shed; And the subject waves are bringing, With a blind, submissive toil, Earthy mould, that, closely clinging, Turns the coral reef to soil.

And it riseth high and higher, By the earthquake's hidden throe, Still to heaven approaching nigher From its watery gulf below; Till, at last, a verdant island, Standeth in its beauty there, Where, from valley and from highland, Goeth up the voice of prayer.

. . . . . . .

Low beneath the sea of Error Up the truth is toiling slow, Heeding not his waves of terror, Darkly surging to and fro; Through the lapse of ages weary Yieldeth never to despair, Though a darkness thick and dreary Shutteth out the upper air.

Now above the false uprearing Slow its calm and radiant head, Moral night is disappearing Where its holy light is shed; And the wrongs of former cras, Vanquished by its heavenly might, Bring, transformed, their old chimeras, Handmaids, now, of truth and right.

And it riseth high and higher, With each strife of liberty, Still to heaven ascending nigher, Heaven, its summit's destiny ! Till it stands a mountain hoary, Besting on foundations broad, Over which a path of glory Leadeth earnest souls to God.

#### From The Liberator. Anti-Slavery in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) 3d mo. 1st, 1850. On 2d month 22d, the annual meeting of the Delaware Anti-Slavery Society for the use of the City Hall for the meeting at 3 P. M. The Mayor and the rest of the City Council being very pro-slavery in their views, endeavored to create an impression, that if the meeting was permitted to take place, dissolution resolutions would be presented and adopted, in which case the city would be in danger from a mob. One hour previous to the time the meeting was advertised to commence, our worthy Mayor called the Council together, in order to avert the threatened danger; and they magnanimouspassed a unanimous vote to shut the Hall

We met on the steps of the City Hall, and

djourned the meeting to the Temperance Hall, where we had a large intelligent audi-After reading our annual report, the eeting was addressed for nearly two hours by Dr. Elder in his happiest strain. He asked the audience where the mob was that was to disturb our meeting. He invited them to be brought forward on the floor, and he wo'd promise to quell them without fire-arms or police officers. A more quiet, attentive audience I never witnessed. Our meeting was adjourned to the Central Buildings, to meet at half-past seven. The room was crowded. The interest was kept up till about 10 o'clock, and then adjourned to first day evening. The last meeting was addressed by our friend Lucretia Mott, and some others. On the after we had a legal right to occupy it. We sunlight, and palpable as a mountain. But found we had the sympathy of the people been the case had we been permitted to oc- judgment, then the 'wise and prudent,' the cupy the Hall as advertised, undisturbed.

are much more severe on the colored than ces it has been done to a father or mother of very unfortunate, and greatly to be pitied .a family that have had several children. Ma- Thus a judicial blindness infects all classes ny of our petty officers have no principle, and take up our colored people under false pretences, without their having offended in the ancient, the captain of fifty, and the honany way, just for the sake of the paltry fees orable man, and the counsellor, and the conallowed in such cases. I am sick of such ning artificer, and the eloquent orator.'-Libcruelty and injustice, but still hope for better | erator. days. I think there is a good time coming, if our faith fail not. THO'S GARRETT.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, James Watson Webb, rejected.

Compromise.

If there were a Saint Compromise, it would be his image that ought to be stamped upon the coins of our Republic. Our very existence as a Nation at all is due, we are told, to a Compromise, and one of a somewhat ignoble sort, not between God and Satan, but be- publican. On Sanday evening there were a tween Trade and Slavery. So that Satan and Mammon were represented at the formation of the compact, but not God. Since the sticking together of the Union, this patron Saint Compromise has intervened on several occasions to preserve the work of his clients. \* \* Slavery, being an acknowledged evil, the very permission to exist was at first a concession and a surrender. This was called a Compromise. Then Slavery desired to extend itself, and treachery allowed it. This was called a Compromise. Again the monster felt the pains of hunger, and Texas was thrown to it. This was called a Compromise. Now, affairs have thriv-en so well, that Freedom sits, an outcast and a beggar, at the gates of her own ancestral dwelling. And this is also called a Compromise. Better strangle at once that "bird of our Country" of which our orators are so fond of talking, than let her go batching the eggs of all manner of unclean birds.

It is hardly a year since the Northern Whig presses were vicing with each other in their zeal for the Wilmot Proviso. The Uniing with the yeast of an expected victory, ment. forgot for a moment that it was dough .--Nothing was too bad for that sour and heavy Democratic batch which would not rise,-Now that aspiring dough is flat and lifeless. hundred dollars and he goes to the State-Prison. But to what Penitentiary of public obtains a President under false pretences? When the eye of the People becomes clair voyant, it will behold, we fancy, certain unblue and red perpendicularly halved, such as to arose and said: are the uniform in some other public institu-

The Wilmet Proviso was truly a Compremise. It allowed the South to keep all it had hitherto unjustly gained, but declared that it should steal no more. Our Statesmanship, which has brought itself more and more into accordance with that of Europe, was desirous of reproducing an American type of that greatest of Old-World humbugs, the Balance of Power. Accordingly we are now told that the beam must be kept exactly even between the Free and the Slave States, in other words, that when we make a great hole for our great cat to go through, we must also make a still greater for the little cat not yet littered.

We do not criticise the manner of Mr. Webster's speech; we do not find fault with its details; all that is of minor consegradually heightening in fierceness, between | before the Mayor yesterday on his warrant, day in the history of the human race? Our George Thomas, Stephen Anderson, and statutes are subject to revision in that higher John Marothey, who had shipped at Philaacted. "Trent shall not wind him with so Chesapeake for a load of sweet potatoes, or deep indent," exclaim our Glendowers. "He must, he will, you see he doth," answers the progress of events. This very neutral ground | The schr. put in here on Tuesday evening, of Compromise is that which is trampled at last by the contending forces of the good and evil principle. Our legislators might as well try to stay Niagara with a dip net, or pass acts against the laws of gravitation, as endeavor to stunt the growth of avenging Conscience. Do they think that the Union can be stuck together with mouth-glue, when the eternal forces are rending it asunder? There is something better than Expediency, and that is Wisdom; something stronger than Compromise, and that is Justice .- J. R. L .-Nat. A. S. Standard.

> BLINDNESS INDUCED BY SLAVERY .-- Of the innumerable evils to which the inhuman system of slavery has given birth, one of the least is not the moral confusion which it has wrought in minds otherwise acute and comprehensive. Of clergymen, statesmen and politicians, scarcely one in a thousand utters himself coherently on the subject of American slavery. We emphasize American, because there is no such insanity exhibited when forwhole, I think we abolitionists have cause to eign tyranny is the topic of discussion or the rejoice that we were expelled from the Hall theme of declamation: then all is clear as as soon as the great, overshadowing sin of with us, much more so than would have the land in which we dwell is summoned to time-serving and aspiring, all who dread the In our town, there are four schools exclu- cross, but have no objection to wearing the sively for colored children. Two of them crown, are utterly incapacitated to perceive have been kept up by donations and contri- its enormity, except in the abstract, (where it butions almost exclusively from Friends.- is impalpable,) though they sometimes ac-Near Dover, there is a school for colored knowledge it to be an evil, the existence of children kept open three or four months in which is to be regretted. But, on peril of the year. In no other part of our State have being thought fanatical, or charged with havthey any opportunity of acquiring school ing a devil, there must be no imputation of learning. Notwithstanding this, our laws guilt cast in any direction! They who are the most deeply involved in the sin-who are on white persons for the same offence. I 'rolling it as a sweet morsel under their have known a colored person charged with tongues'-and who are ready to sacrifice stealing a ham that could not pay two-fold every thing holy and true to perpetuate and its value, and costs of prosecution, sold as a extend it-must not be accused of any crimservant for seven years; and in some instan- inal intent or practice, but only alluded to as - the mighty man, and the man of war, the judge, and the prophet, and the prudent, and

GOLD FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS .- Of 541 remittances of money from California, made during the last three months, through the Member in last House) has been nominated Banking house of Willis & Co., Boston, 207 to be Charge d'Affairs to Austria, rice Col. were in favor of women who have husbands tro-Thermic Telegraph. It is an application or some in that country.

#### Colorphobia in England.

The London Inquirer tells the following

Last week, a man named Stowfort was placed at the bar of the Liverpool Police Court, on the complaint of Mr. Parkinson, number of captains and mates of American vessels in his house, and in a back room there was a black man sitting quietly with his friends. The prisoner intimated to some of the mates and others around him that there was a black man in the house. Several parties (Americans) went into the room. and the black man was ejected with some little violence. A general fight and squabble then took place, and glasses and jugs were thrown about. One of the glasses was "fired" at Mr. Parkinson, and wounded him on the head, so that he came into court with a bandage round it. The black man being called, said his name was Brown, and that he made a living by exhibiting wax-work figures. The prisoner, on entering the room in which he (witness) sat, cried out to him, "Come out of this; we will have no negroes here." Mr. Rushton said the disturbance arose from the prejudice entertained in the United States against the blacks. Because a man with a colored skin was in an adjoining room he was to be ejected and maltreated, and a riot created. Such conduct would not be tolerated in England, and he should versal Whig Dough of the Country, ferment- fine the accused £5, or 42 days' imprison-

THE TABLES TURNED .- Some months since, at a convivial meeting of legal gentlemen, in a county where one or more color-Even General Taylor was in favor of the ed persons have been admitted to be mem-Wilmot Proviso, and Northern Whigs were bers of the bar, one of the latter was present, seduced to vote for him upon that pretence, and joined in the mirth and hilarity of the Let a man cheat his neighbor out of a few evening with the same spirit as his paler brethren. As the evening advanced some of the party became somewhat elated, having contempt shall a Party be consigned, which partaken rather freely of sparkling bock and champaigne, and proposed that the member from Africa should favor them with a speech. The cry for a speech from the "member conscious gentlemen working in Congres- from Africa" rang through the ball, and after sional Committees, clad in symbolic suits of the noise had subsided the person referred

"I rise, gentlemen, to move the passage of a resolution, and I have no doubt that all present-knowing as I do their many private virtues, and their honorable and high-minded course thus far through life-1 say I have no doubt that all present will cordially assent to the sentiments embraced in the resolution, which is as follows:

"Resolved, unanimously, as the sense of this meeting, that there are among us blackguards and black-legs, as well as black-men." The mover sat down amid deafening applause. It is needless to add that some of the pale faces suddenly changed color, and some of them felt themselves done brown.

Suspicion of Kidnapping.—Wm. Lamb-All history is the record of a struggle, Jackson, of Wilmington, Del., was brought Congress where the laws of Nature are en- delphia for the purpose of coming down the oysters, and to return in three weeks; the men were to have equal share of the profits. and yesterday morning the Captain offered to sell the colored men to officers Cox and Cherry for the sum of \$700, stating that he was only half owner of the negroes, but was authorized to give a full bill of sale. He afterwards stated to one of them that it was a kidnapping concern," but he could nevertheless secure the purchaser from damage. Upon this information the Mayor committed Lambden and the three men to jail for further examination .- Norfolk Herald, Mar. 7.

> INFERNAL BARBARITY.-Between 20 and 30 human fiends, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, broke into a small dwelling in Thirty-puth street, near Tenth-avenue, occupied by a laborer named John Rock, together with his wife and niece, and proceeded to the bed-room of Mr. Rock, dragged him out of bed, beat him severely and bound him with ropes, after which they put out the lights and drew Mrs. Rock out of bed, beat her severely, and violated her person, leaving her nearly dead. They then proceeded to the room of Miss Rock, the niece, and served her in the same burbarous manner. In the morning Rock disengaged himself from the ropes and went for a physician, who found the females in a shocking condition, and so dreadfully injured that he considers their recovery very doubtful. The niece is so horribly bruised that her face, arms and other parts of her person present a dreadful spectacle of barbarity .- N. Y. Tribune.

> MANLY WORDS .- Charles Sumner, in his letter to the Massachusetts Freesoil Convention, uses this manly language:

"Strongly attached as I am to the Union, would not sacrifice one jot or tittle of our principles to its conservation. The Union is precious; but Freedom, Humanity, Religion, are more precious still. It were poor indeed to save the Union by a damning blot upon the national conscience, which no time could

COST OF THE WAR ESTABLISHMENT .-The Tribune says the money in the army expenditure for 1849, up to July, would weigh over 717 tons if piled up in Spanish dollars and would load 718 horse wagons with 2000 lbs. each of solid silver coin.-These dollars would reach from the Potomac to the St. Lawrence. If they were tipped into these streams, the country would derive quite as much good from them.

A patent has been issued for an entirely new and very important invention, the Elocof heat to telegraphing.

ING. do all kinds For Cabinet, shop, nearly LWOOD.

Sulkies, &c.

s constantly

s and in the

ries, d Western,) l and Dye good as the SCOTTS.

I. Johnson

. J. Bright Whitmore

#### WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

EXTRACTS.

Slavery Excluded by Nature from California

As to California and New Mexico, I ho'd slavery to be excluded from these territories by a law even superior to that which admits and sanctions it in Texas. I mean the law of nature—of physical geography—the law of the formation of the earth. The law settles forever, with a strength beyond all terms of human enactment, that slavery cannot exist in California or New Mexico. Understalled me. sir: I mean slavery as we regard it; slaves in the gross, of the colored race, transferable by sale and delivery like other property. I shall not discuss that point. I leave it to the learned gentlemen who have undertaken to discuss it; but I suppose there is no slave of that description in California now. I understand that peonism, a sert of penal servitude, exists there, or rather a sort of voluntary sale of a man and his offspring for debt, as it is arranged and exists in some parts of California and New Mexico. But what I mean to say is, that African slavery, as we see it among us, is as utterly impossible to find itself, or to be found in Mexico, at any other natural impossibility. California and New Mexico are Asiatic in their formation and scenery. They are composed of vast ridges of mountains of enermous hight, with sometimes broken rieges of deep valleys. The sides of these mountains are barren, entirely barren, their tops capped by perennial snow. There may be in California, now made free by its constitution, and no doubt there are, some tracts of valuable land. But it is not so in New Mexico. Pray, what is the evidence which any gentleman has obtained on this subject. from information sought by himself or communicated by others. I have inquired and read all I could in order to obtain information in this subject. What is there in New Mexico that could by any possibility induce any body to go there with slaves? There are some narrow strips of tillable land on the borders of the rivers; but the rivers themselves dry up before midsummer is gone. All that the people can do is to raise some little articles, some little wheat for their tortillas, and all that by irrigation .-And who expects to see a hundred black men cultivating tobacco, corn, cotton, rice, or any thing else, on lands in New Mexico made fertile only by irrigation? I look upon it, therefore, as a fixed fact, to use an expression current to the day, that both California and New Mexico are destined to be free, so far as they are settled at all, which I do not mean to impute gross metives even I believe, especially in regard to New Mexico, will be very little for a great length of time; free by the arrangement of things by the Power above us. I have therefore to cay, in this respect also, that this country is every man? Let any gentleman who doubts fixed for freedom, to as many persons as shall ever live there, by as irrepealable and House of Delegates in 1832, and he will see more improbable a law than the law that attaches to the right of holding slaves in Texas; and I will say further, that if a resolution or a law were nov before us to provide a Territorial Government for New Mexico, I would not vote to put any prohibition into it whatever. The use of such a prohibition would be idle, as it respects any effect it would have upon the Territory; and I would not take pains to reform an ordinance of Nature, nor to re-enact the will of God .-And I would put in no Wilmot proviso for the purpose of a taunt or a reproach. I would put into it no evidence of the votes of superior power, to wound the pride, even whether a just pride, a rational pride, or an irrational pride, to wound the pride of the gentlemen who people the Southern States. much of the annexation of Canada; and if that they sent incendiary publications int there be any man, any of the Northern De- the slave States; at any event, they attemptmocracy, or any one of the Free Soil party, ed to arouse, and did arouse, a very strong Who supposes it necessary to insert a Wil- feeling; in other words, they created great mot proviso in a Territorial Government agitation in the North against Southern slafor New Mexico, that man will of course be very. of epinion that it is necessary to protect the everlasting snows of Canada from the foot of slavery by the same overpowering wing of an act of Congress. Sir, wherever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory, I am ready to assert the question, drew back and shut itself up the principle of the exclusion of slavery. 1 am pledged to it again and again, and I will perform those pledges; but I will not do a dolph, Gov. McDowell, and others talked thing unnecessary, that wounds the feelings of others, or that does disgrace to my own understanding.

## Reclamation of Slaves.

I will state these complaints, especially one complaint of the South, which has, in my opinion, just foundation; and that is, that there has been found at the North, among individuals and among the legislators of the North, a disinclination to perform fully their constitutional duties in regard to the return of persons bound to and it is my firm opinion this day, that withservice who have escaped into the free States. In that respect, it is my judgment that the South is right and the North is wrong. Every member of every Northern Legislature is bound by oath to support the constitution of the United States; and this article of the constitution, which says to these States they shall deliver up fugitives from service, is as binding in honor and con- ties has at any time taken that particular science as any other article. No man fulfils his duty in any Legislature who sets himself to find excuses, evasions, escapes from this constitutional duty. I have always thought that the constitution addressed itself to the Legislatures of the States themselves, or to the States themselves. It says that those persons escaping to other States shall be delivered up, and I confess I have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves .-When it is said that a person escaping into another State, and becoming, therefore, within the jurisdiction of that State, shall be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the passage is, that the State itself, in obedience to the constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment. have always entertained it, and I entertain i now. But when the subject, some years ago, was before the Supreme Court of the United States, the majority of the judges held that the power to eause fugitives from service to be delivered up was a power to be exercised under the authority of the Government. I do not know, on the whole, that it may not have been a fortunate decision .-My habit is to respect the result of judicial deliberations, and the solemnity of judicial elecision. But, as it now stands, the business of seein; that these fugitives are de-

with some amendments to it, which I propose to support, with all its provisions, to the fullest extent. And I desire to call the attention of all sober-minded men, of all conscientious men in the North, of all men who are not carried away by any fanatical idea, or by any false idea whatever, to their constitutional obligations. I put it to all the sober and sound minds at the North as a question of conscience. What right have they, in their legislative capacity, or any other, to endeavor to get round this constitution, to embarrass the free exercise of the rights secured by the constitution to the persons whose slaves escape from them? None at all; none at all. Neither in the forum of conscience nor before the face of the constitution are they justified, in my opinion .-Of course it is a matter for their consideration. They probably, in the turmoil of the times, have not stopped to consider of this; they have followed what seems to be the current of thought and of motives for the therein exists. occasion, and they neglect to investigate fully the real question, and to consider their constitutional obligations; as I am sure, if they did consider, they would fulfil them with alacrity. Therefore, I repeat, sir, that here is a ground of complaint against the North well founded, which ought to be removed, which it is now in the power of the different departments of this Government to remove; which calls for the enactment of proper laws authorizing the judicature of great objects that are fit for our considerathis Government, in the several States, to do all that is necessary for the recapture of fugitive slaves, and for the restoration of them to those who claim them. Wherever I go. and whenever I speak on the subject-and when I speak here I desire to speak to the whole North-I say that the South has been injured in this respect, and has a right to complain; and the North has been too careless of what I think the constitution peremptorily and emphatically enjoins upon it

The Anti-Slavery Agitation.

Then, sir, there are those abolition societies, of which I am unwilling to speak, but in regard to which I have very clear notions and opinions. I do not think them useful. I think their operations for the last twenty years have produced nothing good or valuable. At the same time, I know thousands of them are honest and good men; perfectly well meaning men. They have excited feelings, they think they must do something for the cause of liberty, and in their sphere of action they do not see what else they can do, than to contribute to an abolition press, or an abolition society, or to pay an abolition lecturer. to the leaders of these societies, but am not blind to the consequences. I cannot but see what mischiefs their interference with the South produced. And is it not plain to of that recur to the debates in the Virginia with what freedom a proposition made by Mr. Randolph for the gradual abolition of slavery was discussed in that body. Every one spoke of slavery as he thought; very gnominious and disparaging names and epithets were applied to it. The debates in the House of Delegates on that occasion, I believe, were all published. They were read by every colored man who could read, and i there were any who could not read, those debates were read to them by white men. At that time Virginia was not unwilling nor afraid to discuss this question, and to let that part of her population know as much of it as they could learn. That was in 1832 .-As has been said by the honorable member from Carolina, these abolition societies commenced their course of action in 1835. It . . . . For myself, I will say that we hear is said-I do not know how true it may be-Well, what was the result? The bonds of the slaves were bound more firmly than before; their rivets were more strongly fastened. Public opinion, which in Virginia had begun to be exhibited against slavery, and was opening out for the discussion of in its castle. I wish to know whether any body in Virginia can now talk as Mr. Ranthere openly, and sent their remarks to the the press, in 1832. We all know the fact, and we all know the cause, and every thing that this agitating people have done has been, not to enlarge but to restrain, not to set free, but to bind faster the slave population of the South. That is my judgment. Sir, as I have said I know many of them in my own neighborhood, very honest good people, misled, as I think, by strange enthusiasm; but they wish to do something, and they are called on to contribute, and they do contribute; in the last twenty years as much money has been collected and paid to the abolition societies, abolition presses, and abolition lecturers. as would purchase the freedom of every slave man, woman, and child in the State of Maryland, and send them all to Liberia. 1 have no doubt of it. But I have yet to learn that the benevolence of these abolition societurn. (Laughter.)

In my observations upon slavery as it has existed in the country, and as it now exists, I have expressed no opinion of the mode of its extinguishment or amelioration. I will say, however, though I have nothing to propose on that subject, because I do not deem myself so competent as other gentlemen to consider it, that if any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme of colonization, to be carried on by this Government upon a large scale, for the transportation of free colored people to any colony or place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object. Nay, sir, following an example set here more than whole South-all the money received from the lands and territories ceded by her to this Government, for any such purpose as to recolored population of the Southern States, rant for Presidential honors, I have said that I honored Virginia for her cession of this territory. There have been received into the treasury of the United livered up resides in the power of Congress States eighty millions of dollars, the proceeds not in it one bold or manly word for Freedom, Scotchman's philosophy is susceptible of no bet-

Virginia and the South see fit to adopt any proposition to relieve themselves from the people of color among them, they may have my free consent that the Government shall pay them any sum of money out of its proceeds which may be adequate to the purpose.

#### Not likely to change his Opinions.

I have sought only to speak my sentiments fully and at large, being desirous once and for all, to let the Senate know, and to let the country know, the opinions and sentiments which I entertain on all these subjects. These opinions are not likely to be suddenly changed. If there be any future service that I can render to the country, consistently with these sentiments and opinions, I shall cheerfully render it. If there be not, I shall still be glad to have had an opportunity to disburden my conscience from the bottom of my heart, and to make known every political sentiment that

#### The Peroration.

And now, Mr. President, instead speaking of the possibility or utility of secession, instead of dwelling in caverns of darkness, instead of groping with those ideas so full of all that is horrid and horrible, let us come out into the light of day; let us cherish those hopes which belong to us; let us devote ourselves to those tion and our action; let us raise our conceptions to the magnitude and the importance of the duties that devolve upon us; let our comprehension be as broad as the country for which we act, our aspirations as high as its certain destiny; let us not be pigmies in a case that calls for men. Never did there devolve on any generation of men higher trusts than now devolve upon us for the preservation of this constitution, and the harmony and peace of all who are destined to live under it. It is a great popular Constitutional Government, guarded by legislation, by law by judicature, and defended by the whole affections of the people.

No monarchical throne pressed these States together; no iron chain of despotic power encircles them; they live and stand upon a Government popular in its form, representative in its character, founded upon principles of equality, and calculated, hope to last forever. In all its history it has been beneficent; it has trodden down no man's liberty; it has crushed no State. It has been, in all its influences, benevolent, beneficent; promoting the general prosperity, the general renown, and, at last, it has received a vast addition of territory. Large before, it has now, by recent events, become vastly larger. This republic now extends, with a vast breadth, across the whole continent. The two great seas of the world wash the one and the other shore. We may realize the beautiful description of the ornamental edging of the buckler of Achilles-

"Now the broad shield complete the artist crowned. With his last hand, and poured the ocean round In living silver seemed the waves to roll,

And beat the buckler's verge, and bound the

## The Anti-Slavern Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR T-THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE IN-HABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS .- Burke.

## Salem, Ohio, March 23, 1849.

THENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings on War and Slavery at Deerfield on Sunday, March 31st. He will spend next Sunday (to-morrow) with the friends at Fairmount.

## Speech of Daniel Webster.

The extracts we this week present from Mr. Webster's Speech will command general attention; and so also will the manly critique of the New York Tribunc, on the First Page. All things considered, we regard the Speech, (of which we have only given some of the most important passages, but quite enough to exhibit its true character,) as the most degrading and servile yet made in either House during the present session. His dough is even flatter and source than that of Cass, his yeast of a poorer quality than that of the great Compromiser himself. What ailed the political idol of New England, the pride of Puritan piety, that he should have made such a speech? It were charitable, perhaps, to conclude that he spoke under the inspiration of the wine-cup or the brandy-bottle, but that conclusion is rebutted, not unfortunately by his reputation for sobriety, but by the evidences of cool deliberation which pervade the entire performance. There must be some other explanation of what the North and South both regard as a strange and unlooked for phenomenon. What can it be ?-Mr. Webster has not turned his back upon the North and courted the praises of the Washington Union and the panegyries of John C. Calhoun without a motive. Why should he, a politician, be true to the North, when the North is not true to herself? When New England goes to Kentucky and Louisiana for a Presidential candidate, and hastens to throw herself at the feet of slaveholders and warriors, why wonder that her own sons should hope to commend themselves to her favor rather by truckling and subserviency to the South than by a bold and manly adherence to the interests of Freedom? That Mr. Webster wants to be President, nobody doubts, and past experience having taught him that the North never supports for that office any man who does not stand well with the

bill on the subject now before the Senate, at the same rate, the whole aggregate will outrages against the laws of hospitality and the at the same rate, the willions of dollars. If Constitutional rights of Northern citizens. In point of humanity, he is even behind Mr. Clay, in that he offers not a word againts the traffic in human flesh in the District of Columbia!-His heart-if he may he supposed to have one -is steeled against the cries and and agonies of nation against the oppressor escapes his lips .-The Constitution is to him the end of the law for righteousness. He can see no broad line of distinction between Right and Wrong,' and in his estimation it is no more unnatural that some men should hold slaves than that others should thus confused should be found willing to barter the hopes of millions and trample his own professions and the honor of his country in the dust for the sake of political preferment.

> We have neither time nor room to review tracts we have given, and judge of it for him-Wilmot Proviso is unnecessary to exclude Slamake all our Postmasters slave-catchers, and to hangry and clothing the naked. The business of catching and returning the fugitive bondman judgment, 'conscientions' men at the North should engage with 'alacrity-yes, that is the word-'ALACRITY'!!

> We rejoice that this infamous speech is condemned by many leading presses at the North. Even the Boston Atlas declares: "We canonot agree with Mr. Webster; his sentiments are not our sentiments. They are not, we 'venture to say, the sentiments of New Eng-

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, another Whig paper of high authority, says: "We are unable to find that any Northern Whig member of Congress concurs with Mr. Webster in the propriety of establishing territorial governments for New Mexico, &c., without the 'Wilmot.' And it is freely said, that his argument, that itis not worth while to 're-enact what God has ordained,' would have been as good an argument against the original passage of the ordinance of 1787, as it is against the application of the 'Wilmot' to a territorial government for New Mexico."

The Boston Journal takes ground against Mr. Webster's views and shows that the Resolves of Annexation do not require the erection of tive slave; get up a public sentiment that will new slave States in Texas, the language being stamp every man and woman as the meanest doctors, deacons, clergymen, farmers, medic may erect slave States, not shall.

The Pittsburgh Gazette condemns Mr. Webster's remarks on the reclamation of slaves. It says: "It is not in the power of Congress to let men as voters and office-holders go, if they pass a law to compel a great community to can, and swear to support the Constitution that violate their consciences. They may make as forbids them to hide the fugitive. 'many laws as they please on the subject, and the moral sense of the people of the free classes. No one subject causes more talk on proved to be revelations from the spirit world States will render them inoperative. The laws | Slavery, or is doing more, practically, to disof God and the dictates of humanity compel us to sympathize with the distressed, panting, hungry fugitive from oppression; and no act of Congress can convert a commu- the naked, sheltering the outcast, and aiding the that source. Believing most fully in the entering 'nity which abhors slavery into a society of slave to his liberty. The truth is, the Consti- ence of spirits after death, we can see nothing

On the other hand, Mr. Webster has carned the praises of John C. Calhoun, the Boston Post, the Washington Union, the New York Herald, and the Hunker Democracy generally. In view of this the New York Tribune hits

"Mr. Webster has a strong head, and we rust no such flatteries, anticipatory or compensatory, will suffice to turn it. He will yet find that they are but Judas kisses, given to mislead and betray. They were dearly earned, and will vanish like the dews of summer. Mr. Webster cannot outbid Mr. Buchanan in the Propagandists' favor, and if he could his | should be. Thanks to the Disunionists; for good intentions would be futile. We doubt they have done the work. As to the conscienwhether he can carry a single Northern Whig vote beside his own even to the extent indicated in his Speech. In short, the speculation is a bad one for all parties engaged in it. They have only deceived each other and compromised

THOMAS CARLYLE .- This eccentric genius has ssued what he calls a 'Latter Day Pamphlet' -the first of a series, in which he proposes to give the world the benefit of his views of government and society. Democracy in America he considers a failure. He says :

"My friend, brag not yet of our American ousins! Their quantity of cotton, dollars, industry, and resources, I believe to be almost unspeakable, but I can by no means worship the like of these.

"What great human soul, what great thought, what great noble thing that one could worship, or loyally admire, has yet been produced there? None; the American cousins have yet done none of these things. 'What have they done? growls Smelfungus, tired of the subject. 'They have doubled their population every twenty years. They have begotten with a rapidity beyond recorded example, Eighteen Millions of the greatest bores ever seen in this world before : that hitherto is their feat in history.'

Mr. Carlisle, we fear, is a somewhat fickle genius. How long is it since he pronounced West India Emancipation a humbug, because it did not put 'dollars' into the pockets of the planters, but only brought 'Quashee' plenty of 'pumpkins,' and made him too independent to work for nothing? And yet now he turns up Slaveholders, he doubtless resolved to obtain his genteel nose at his 'American cousins,' and twenty years ago by a great man, then a from them a reward of merit, in the hope of affects inability to worship his own idols, when Senator from New York, I would return to thereby securing the approbation and favor of they are found bending before them! One his more immediate constituents. 'Clad in the would think 'Brother Jonathan,' for his opposipraises' of Calhoun, Foote and Clemens, of the tion to Emancipation and his hatred of Washington Union, the Charleston Mercury 'Quashee,' entitled to Mr. Carlyle's special comlieve in whole or in part, or in any way to and Bennett's Herald, he may hope to compete mendation; and yet he exhibits toward him a diminish or deal beneficially with the free successfully with the next Slaveholding aspithat this is simply ungrateful. If the Ameri-The speech is remarkable as well for what it cans have produced nothing but 'cotton, doldoes not as for which it does contain. There is lars and industry,' it is because the churlish

#### Letter from Henry C. Wright.

CINCINNATI, March 7, 1850.

DEAR OLIVER: The contest deepens, and this Slaveholding Confederacy rushes to its doom. you will see by refering to the published The nation is now reaping the bitter fruits of the ceedings, resolved to hold its next Quant violation of natural justice perpetrated by those Meeting at Fairmount south of Mt. the oppressed. No sentiment of moral indigin loving fellowship, the most glaring and re- of April, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. U. volting contradictions. They undertook the Exec. Committee, at its last session, make: fearfully wicked and absurd work of forming a part of my duty to address you with a request Union between Liberty and Slavery, Truth and attend and participate in the proceedings of a Falsehood, Justice and Injustice, Love and Meetings. Wrath, Purity and Pollution, Christ and Belial. regard the practice with abhorrence! No The result has been just what any sane mind possibly attend, you will have the hearty at wonder that a man whose moral perceptions are might have foreseen. From the first moment of come of many friends, besides the conscious its existence the war began; and never, for one of aiding in striking another deadly blow at a kour, has it been intermitted; and never will dread monster, Slavery. be, till Slavery or Liberty has annihilated its antagonist. A union with slaveholders to secure the blessings of justice and liberty, and dothe speech. Let every one look at the ex- mestic tranquility! The world never witnessed a more stupendous crime. At once the whole forth at this crisis will be felt as it may neve, self. Note his impudent pretence that the Northern section of the Nation was thrown into a position in which all must begin a stern and very from New Mexico. As if the whole determined warfare against those with whom country did not know that the Ordinance of they had formed an alliance; or begin to exert stitution, we ought not to be found lethers 1787 was applied to a region lying wholly North | their ingenuity to reconcile with all that is just | of 36 = 30'. Behold, too, his readiness to and good all that they feel to be unjust and evil. The Religion, the Literature, and Govpunish the citizens of the North for feeding the erament of the country, entered the lists to reconcile the most revolting crimes with the most exalted virtues. The Church and Clergy, the to his tyrant master is one in which, in his College and Seminary, the priest and politician, the poet and orator, have done little else, in this land, than seek to throw the sanctions of the Bible and God around deeds perpetrated by their Southern allies in plunder & murder, which, when done in Ohio, they say ought to consign a man to the dungeon or the gallows. What a fearful state is that people in, when they are ariven to justify their conduct by seeking to make the most atrocious deeds and principles seem in harmony with a God of justice and

> Of the abolition of Slavery there is no hope while this Confederacy exists. The glorious onsummation is impossible while the Federal Government is pledged to return fugitive slaves, and to put down servile insurrections. Therefore my prayer, by word and deed, shall be-down with this bloody Union, begotten in sin, born in sin, nurtured in sin, and now, like a boa constrictor, gorging itself with the very vitals of

Glad was I to read the doings in Salem, as recorded in the two or three last Bugles. This is tangible ground. Raise the moral sense of the people of Ohio and all the North above the Constitution, in regard to protecting the fugiand vilest of the mean and vile, who will refuse to hide the hunted slave and to protect him, by right means, against the kidnappers; and then

This subject is talked of down here among all solve this Union with slaveholders, than the explain them on any other hypothesis that is not proposition of Clay to make penal laws to pun- a thousand times more incredible and absurt ish us as felons for feeding the hungry, clothing than the supposition that they proceed from tution is a dead letter in Cincinnati, and no law absurd in the idea that they should be able to passed by Congress could ever be executed now in this city and vicinity. I have read the expressions of opinion in the public press of the city. They seem determined to hold to the Union, yet say, no law by Congress could ever prevent the people of Ohio from extending kindness and protection to the fugitive," and scorn and contempt to the kidnapper." Not one in ten of the people of this city and State would heed such a law; or refuse to aid the fugitive. So the Federal Government is a dead letter in Ohio touching runaway slaves. So it ces of those who swear to slaveholders to return their fugitives, when they have no intention of keeping their oath-as does Judge McLean, Chase, and most all politicians-they must answer to their own nature for these outrages.

Disunion is becoming the theme of the daily and weekly press. The people will ere long get used to it. Enclosed is a slip from a strong Democratic paper. It is replete with meaning. Use it or burn it. Deeply should all Disunionists feel the greatness of this hour. Will they not rally to the support of the Bugle, in the hands of its present Editor? Sure am I that those whose war-cry against Slavery is, "No Union with Slaveholders," are the conservative FSLAVERY is still the almost exclusive topic power of Liberty, Truth, Justice and Right in discussion in Congress. The Southern leader this nation. Let them gird on the armor of have resolved that no important business shall God, and rally around their paper, the Bugle, be transacted till this question is settled to their and prepare for a vigorous campaign of aggres- satisfaction. When any move is made sive warfare upon the citadel of oppression during the coming season.

Where are Samuel Brooke, J. W. Walker, calls of the Yeas and Nays on motions which and all and every other laborer? Will not Par. have no other object than the waste of too ker Pillsbury come West this summer? The The Northern papers grumble over this state of position of Ohio, in reference to Slavery, cannot be overrated. She is the advance guard, by po- the appropriate reward of the North for the sition, especially in reference to fugitive slaves. But I must stop. I hope to be in Salem in two stealers. weeks. Sound the loud trumpet over Egypt's dark-dark, and deep sea.

## HENRY C. WRIGHT.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER gives in the Standard an account of a very cowardly mob at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia Co., N. Y., of which a clergyman named Wicks was the chief wirepuller, and in which several members of his church and two cousins of our late Minister to England were conspicuous actors. An Ex-Justice of the Peace proposed to give Stephen and his wife a suit of tar and feathers.

and the national judicature, and my friend at of the sales of the public lands coded one expression of sympathy for the slave, or a ter fruits, for they have practiced it with a zeal Abolitionists. His reports in the Preeman are important, at such a crisis, that Abolitionists.

#### Portage A. S. Society.

March 14, 1854 DEAR OLIVER: The Portage A. S. Societ

If it meets your aprobation and you

We are fully of the opinion that now most above all past times, is it incumbent reformers to act-set promptly and energy ically-because every well-directed effor, in future if neglected now. Now that a State is just on the eve of holding a Cotre tion for the re-organization of our State of We need at their post every man and woman can appreciate the work before us, and s. favorable time now presented for efficient labor

At the contemplated meeting we expect to the efficient measures for the circulation of petition to adopt other means to influence the Corn tion in favor of stringent measures to are the equal rights of all the citizens of the San and to further this we greatly need your coeration at that time. Please come. This invitation is also extended to

Jones, J. Barnaby, and I. Trescott. Respectfu!ly, &c.

It is our intention to comply with the bove invitation-Ed. Bugle.

SINGULAR REVELATIONS.'-We have received

from the publishers, E. W. Capron and H. 1

Barron, Auburn, N. Y., a copy of the new at enlarged edition of the pamphlet entitled, E. planation and History of the Mysterious Communion with Spirits, comprehending the Rus and Progress of the Mysterious Noises in Wes. ern New York,' &c. This edition differs from the first only in presenting more fully the test mony of those who have witnessed the wonder ful phenomena therein described. The witness ses are all said to be (and we personally know that some of them are) worthy of the fuller confidence. They are, moreover, so far as we know them, no greedy and credulous swallow ers of marvels, but as cool-headed and caution as they are honest. Among them are lawyer, ics, and merchants, and also a large number women of the highest respectability as well intelligence. The testimony of such persona relation to facts which have fallen under the own observation, is not to be set aside by sneer or overcome by heartless ridicule. We'd not affirm that these remarkable phenomens as but we do say that we have seen no attempt w the body. We can see, morcover, how we communications might be of inestimable value to the human race, by removing the terribles perstitions which prevail in relation to death and giving us clearer and more fational view of human destiny. Let us preserve our mind free alike from the incredulity of the Sadduct and the credulity of ignorance and superstition

-As we have already said, the pamphis above noticed may be obtained at the Sales Book Store for 25 cents.

THADDEUS STEVENS'S SPEECH is decided ly the best made in the House during the preent session on the Slavery question. We de hope to rublish it in full, but the pressure up on our columns has prevented. We may find room for an extract next week. Mr. Stevens is one of the few members of Congress from the North whose faces are free from dough-Intellectually he is not inferior to any of his cotemporaries, whether from the North South, and as a speaker he ranks among the best in the country. He is a 'Green mountain Boy' by birth, and the stand he has assumed it Congress is honorable alike to the State of hi nativity and to that of his adoption.

push forward the public business, a drilled cohort is ready to squander hours and days things, but they should remember that this a crime of entering into a confederacy with men-

THE PEOPLE READY TO LISTEN .- S. S. Postet. writing from Columbia County, N. Y. to the Standard, says: "At no former period in my experience has there been so general a deare to hear, and such ready acquiescence in the truths of Anti-Slavery. If the friends of Fretdom fully understood how much can be don't 'at the present time, by the living speaker, am sure they would furnish the Executive 'Committee of the American Society with the means of sending out a much larger number of agents. The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few."

The same readiness to hear, the same urgent should be sensible of their responsibilities!

Monday, Ma ard made a gre day. It was en sion, bold, ma extracts next In the Hous Mr. Fowler of the former for, Fowler is an Or ther ambitiousl forward as a ste Massachusetts speech, we con tle doughy, is I

tions. He said

the friends of

The extensio

NO.

will not do it, the Constitutio acted on the pr be extended be isted, and that an end. This, carried out by Slavery, and be to acquire Texa to increase the aroused the peo but one pulse, pulse was for li go thither, wou humanity. He the Wilmot pro or may possess. land, Nova Zen Arctic and Ant ted States. He to wound any ! cause it was rig be Slave State who will aband to it in all place circumstances. to extend Slav never. He con and said it was to the precepts

pared to Slaver March 12 .-- 1 lation to refer t tween the Nort mission of Calif thirteen-6 from by the 12-was in favor of the posed. The qu In the House but no approach admission of Ca March 13 .-

calling the year praying for the territories refer South Carolina that as the Se formerly observ petitions of this say that he wou ception of any here, no matter they came from. tion was taken u sued. Mr. Bald an amendment e fornia from the Committee, his tion distinct from the debate, Mr. Cass com forts to procure

question-that

he stood up bole

inder obligation

tion he had rega ion, and had gi position taken b other day. Mr ments which, c ence, were calcu -the Scuntor peared as the II on the troubled law prohibiting very south of 3 body. What, the fugitive sla justed so as to and passed. Th was the only South had sh against the No would do much ing on the part better underst questions. Bu ouch was his of come to the Se and take a solen tion, who refuse

Right for or The Presider taken up.

Mr. Douglas menting upon t the present diff. tion, he said the ing of the Whit Taylor at the N Proviso, and at intervention. (Mr. Seward,) Mr. Seward d Taylor to anyth his State that he not veto the Pro

Congress. Mr. Douglas thing, and ask could have recei tion to the prob elected? Mr. Seward r

Mr. Douglas, that the people of New York w cheat; and Mr. as a fruit of the remarks upon truth was, the ged while the the purpose of the odium of th tached to them.

In the Hou from the Sens

8. Society. pao, March 14, 1850. Portage A. S. Society, to the published pro. old its next Quarterly south of Mt. Union, y, the 13th and 1sth last session, made it

es you with a request to the proceedings of the obation and you can have the hearty wel. sides the consciousness her deadly blow at the

opinion that now, al. es, is it incumbent on romptly and energe rell-directed effort pur felt as it may never be now. Now that the of holding a Convenion of our State Conto be found lethargic. y man and woman who before us, and the nted for efficient labor. eting we expect to take circulation of petition influence the Corner t measures to seem citizens of the State. atly need your co-op. ease come. dso extended to B.

Trescott. tfu!ly, &c. K. G. THOMAS. comply with the a. ugle.

s.'-We have received W. Capron and H. D. copy of the new and mphlet entitled, Er. the Mysterious Comprehending the Rise crious Noises in West edition differs from g more fully the testivitnessed the wonderscribed. The witness we personally know worthy of the fullest oreover, so far as we d credulous swallow. -headed and cautious ng them are lawyer, en, farmers, mechanso a large number of ny of such personsia

ectability as well s ve fallen under their be set aside by a less ridicule. We do able phenomena are the spirit world, seen no attempt to ypothesis that is not redible and absurd they proceed from fully in the existcan see nothing should be able to ose who remain in orcover, how such inestimable valu ng the terrible m. elation to death, e rational views eserve our minds of the Sadduces and superstition.

, the pamphlet at the Salem PCH is decideduring the prestion. We did e pressure up-We may find Mr. Stevens ongress from om dough.to any of his he North or s among the en mountain s assumed in State of his

sive topic of ern leaders iness shall led to their made to drilled codays by one which of time. is state of at this is for the ith men-

Foster, Y. to the d in my a desire in the of Freebe done aker, I ecutive th the ber of ut the

Congress. Monday, March 11 .- In the SENATE Mr. Seward made a great speech on the question of the day. It was emphatically the speech of the ses-

sion, bold, manly and vigorous. We shall give extracts next week. In the House Mr. Stanton of Tennessee and Mr. Fowler of Massachusetts made speeches; the former for, the latter against Slavery. Mr. Fowler is an Orthodox Doctor of Divinity, rather ambitiously inclined, whom the Whigs put forward as a stool-pigeon to catch the votes of Massachusetts Piety for Gen. Taylor. His speech, we confess, though in some places a little doughy, is much better than our anticipa-

The extension of Slavery would be a wrong to the friends of humanity, and we cannot and will not do it, come what may. The framers of the Constitution, from the North and the South, acted on the principle that Slavery should not be extended beyond the States where it then existed, and that in no long time it would come to an end. This, he endeavored to show, had been carried out by the North, which has rid itself of Slavery, and been disregarded by the South .-The work has been going on for twenty years to acquire Texas, New Mexico and California, to increase the area of Slavery; and this has aroused the people of the Free States, who have but one pulse, from Maine to Oregon, and that pulse was for liberty; and to allow Slavery to go thither, would be an outrage on justice and humanity. He would make an effort to apply the Wilmot proviso to every acre which we now or may possess. He would apply it to Greenland, Nova Zembla, Cuba, Yucatan, around the Arctic and Antarctic-around every part of the earth's surface, provided it belonged to the United States. He was determined to do this, not to wound any man's feelings or pride, but because it was right. If the proviso be not applied to New Mexico and California, they will be Slave States. Sink or swim, live or die, let who will abandon the proviso, he would adhere to it in all places and at all times, and under all circumstances. In no case would be participate to extend Slavery into territory now free; no, never. He condemned Slavery in strong terms, and said it was absolutely and totally opposed to the precepts of the Son of God. Hebrew, Roman and Grecian Slavery was liberty itself compared to Slavery in this country.

March 12 .- In the SENATE, Mr. Foote's resolation to refer the matters in controversy between the North and South (including the admission of California) to a select committee of thirteen-6 from each section and one chosen by the 12-was taken up. Clay and Cass were in favor of the proposition, Hale and others opposed. The question was not decided.

In the House Slavery was discussed, as usual, but no approach was made toward voting on the admission of California.

March 13 .- In the SENATE Mr. Seward, by calling the yeas and nays, got several petitions praying for the exclusion of slavery from the territories referred to a Committee. Butler of South Carolina was very indignant, and said that as the Senate had broken down the rule formerly observed in relation to the reception of petitions of this character, he desired now to say that he would never again object to the reception of any petition which might be sent here, no matter what they proposed, nor where they came from. Foote's Compromise Resolution was taken up, when a spicy discussion ensued. Mr. Baldwin (of Connecticut) proposed an amendment excepting the admission of California from the subjects to be referred to Foote's Committee, his object being to keep that question distinct from all others. In the course of in the Senate. Badger of N. C. spoke. In the

Mr. Cass complimented Mr. Foote for his efforts to procure a settlement of the agitating question—that Senator had placed the country nder obligations to him for his course, -while he stood up boldly for the rights of his own section he had regarded the rights of the whole Union, and had given an exhibition of moral courage almost unequaled, when he disavowed the position taken by Mr. Calhoun in his speech the other day. Mr. Calhoun had avowed his sentiments which, coming from him, with his influence, were calculated to inflame the public mind -- the Senator from Mississippi, however, appeared as the messenger of peace to pour oil upon the troubled waters. . . . All agreed that no mbiting, establishing or permitting Slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. could pass the body. What, then, could be done? He tho't body. What, then, could be done? He tho't the fugitive slave bill ought to be taken up, adthat it deserves the attention of all inquiring and animated. When in reference to arrest. was the only practical grievance which the South had shown any cause of complaint against the North. The passage of that bill would do much toward securing a better feeling on the part of the South, and thus lead to a better understanding in relation to the other questions. But Mr. Seward had said that it was immoral. He would say to him, that if any other human production; but we entertain such was his opinion, he ought never to have come to the Senate. No man ought to come here and take a solemn oath to maintain the Constitution, who refuses to support this one of its provi-

[Right for once, old Doughface.-Ed. Bugle.] The President's California message was next

Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate. In commenting upon the causes which had produced the present difficulties upon the Slavery question, he said they resulted from the double dealing of the Whig party who represented General Taylor at the North as in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and at the South as the friend of nonintervention. The Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) among others, had pledged Gen. aylor not to veto the Proviso. Ayror not to veto the Proviso.

Mr. Seward denied that he had pledged Gen.

Mr. Seward demed that he had pleaged Gen.
Taylor to anything; he had told the people in
his State that he believed Gen. Taylor would not veto the Proviso if introduced into a bill by Mr. Douglas said it amounted to the same

thing, and asked Mr. Seward if Gen. Taylor could have received the vote of New York if the people there had not agreed with him in relation to the probable action of Gen. Taylor, if Mr. Seward replied in the negative.

Mr. Douglas, in resuming, said the result was that the people were cheated. The Legislature of New York was carried in consequence of the cheat; and Mr. Seward has been elected to the as a fruit of the cheat. He proceeded with some remarks upon the Proviso, and said that the truth was, the names of things had been changed while themselves remained the same, for e purpose of relieving the Whig party from lium of the Proviso, which rightfully at-

In the House, a Memorial was presented from the Senators and Representatives elect thanks for an early copy of his Speech.

from California, asking to be admitted to their seats without delay. Preston King made an unsuccessful effort to procure the passage of a

Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania reported a bill to establish an additional District Court in the Eastern part of Texas, and asked to have it put on its passage, contending that its immediate adoption was absolutely essential to the administration of Justice in Texas, &c. This scheme looked very harmless at first view-had very much the outward appearance of a heap of meal, but some of the Anti-Slavery mice saw or fancied they saw the claws of a very large sized cat underneath it. In other words they consider it a cunning scheme to obtain indirecty the sanction of Congress to the extension of he jurisdiction of Texas and Slavery considerably beyond the proper limits of that already large State. The bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the

March 14 .- In the SENATE Mr. Seward presented the petitions of citizens of New York, asking the right of trial by Jury to alleged fugitives from labor.

Mr. Pratt objected to the petitions, and hoped they would not be received. They related to a subject upon which, above all others, the public mind was now most excited .-Every one knew that the granting of the right of trial by Jury was equivalent to denying the master the possession of his slave, if once beyond the limits of the Slave States. He asked Yeas and Nays on the reception.

Mr. Hale expressed his astonishment at the remarks made by Mr. Pratt. If he had been rightly informed, there was not a Slave State in the Union in which an individual claimed as a Slave, and disputing such claim, had not a right of legal trial, and he believed a trial by Jury, to ascertain whether he was a Slave or not. If, then, this right was accorded to Slaves in Slave States, why should it be denied to Freemen in Free States? Under the bill now pending in the Senate, any individual desiring a victim, might purchase an affidavit, and, upon this ex parte assumption, take away the free citizen, without law or ceremony, to a fate compared with which the grave itself would be preferable. After some debate Mr. Pratt moved to lay the

question of reception on the table, which was rejected, yeas 14, navs 37. The question recurring on receiving the petitions, Mr. Underwood replied to Mr. Hale, asking where he proposed that the claimed fugitive shall be tried, whether in the State from which he fled, or that in which he was arrested?

He wished the North to consider this question. The petition was then received. The California message was next taken up. Mr. Douglas concluded his speech, and declared himself in favor of the admission of California independent of all other questions. Mr. Foote's motion for a Select Committee was taken up, and Mr. Cass concluded his speech mainly in reply to Mr. Calhoun. The consideration of Mr. Foote's proposition was postponed to next

The House had the California question under consideration, as usual, and was addressed by Mr. Hebard of Vermont and Mr. Morse of Lousiana-the former in defence of Freedom and the latter of Slavery. Mr. Morse declared himself in favor of Dissolution unless Congress will consent to establish Slavery on so much of the Territory of the United States as lies south of 36 deg. 30 min.

March 15 .- Nothing of importance done in cither House. For a wonder, the question of Slavery was not discussed. Both Houses adjourned over till Monday.

House the California Message was discussed.

## New Work by H. C. Wright.

ANTHROPOLOGY; or the Science of Man: in

We have not been able yet to give this work a critical perusal, but we know enough of the author's views and of his mode of presenting sible of the fogs and mists of the popular theology, are just emerging into the clear light of the Sun of Righteousness. That it is entirely free from error, or that the truths it contains are in all cases presented in an unobjectionable shape, no doubt that, in spite of all the faults which a rigid criticism may detect, it will be extensively useful, by the light it sheds on the most important problems of Human Life, and by stimulating thousands to investigate, as they have never done before, the true source of moral obligation, and the relations of mankind to God and

Copies may be obtained at the Salem Book Store, or of Isaac Trescott. Price 25 cents single; 6 copies for \$1; 24 for \$3.

DIED-At Munson, Geauga County, Ohio, Feb. 28th, Samuel Horson, Esq., aged 74 years. He had been a resident of this township about forty years, was its first settler, and had been a public servant for many years in the office of Justice of the Peace and Land Agency. He made a very judicious disposal of all his property on the day before his death. He undoubtedly had a presentiment of his dissolution, altho' none of his friends were aware of it until a few hours before his death. He has ever been a strong opposer of the religious hypocrisy of our country-was a firm believer in the immortality of the soul, and a warm friend of the oppressed and down-trodden slave. He was a cheat; and Mr. Seward has been elected to the Senate of the United States by that Legislature Church he never had to come out of. A few Comeouter' from the Government, but the hours before his death he manifested a great ing on. He was a true philanthropist, and was

JAMES NORTHRUP. Hon. W. H. SEWARD is entitled to our

#### The Legislature.

Hutchins's Bill for the Protection of Perresclution to close the debate on the California sonal Liberty (designed to afford all possible question on Wednesday next. The Tribune legal protection to persons claimed as fugitives) was defeated in the House on the 12th by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Chase, Copeland, Ensign, Fairchild, Furnas, Gill, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hubbell, Hutchins, Krum, Manful, McKelley, Pugsley, Patton, Sheldon, Spel-man, Sprague, Thompson, Waite, Will, Woodford and Speaker—24.

NAYS-Messrs, Boggs, Breslin, Bell, Burnett, Clarke, Colburn, Dalzell, Dresbach, Fee, Franks, Frazer, Given, Gilman, Holcomb, Keller, Lipps, Lutz, Mustin, Myers, Pruden, Roedter, Rogers, Ross, Russel, Smith of Clermont, Smith of Madison, Taylor, Ward, Watt, Weyer, Wilson, and Worley-32.

[Freesoilers in small caps, Whigs in Roman, and Democrats in Italics.] Only two Democrats voted for the bill!

while nine Whigs, voting against the majority of their party, helped to kill it! passed to be engrossed in the Senate on the

8th, by a vote of 16 to 10. We are anxious Democrat writes: to learn its fate in the House. Monday next is the day of final adjourn-

## To Correspondents.

J. H. (Dublin, Ia.) The part of your letter relating to the Greensboro Conference was anticipated by information from other sources. The rest shall appear as soon as we can find room.

you before long. Proceedings of the Grand River A. S. Society next week.

The dialogue submitted to us by a highly esteemed friend was better adapted to the immediate purpose for which it was written than for publication in The Bugle.

SENATORIAL FIGHT.—Senators Foote of Mississippi and Borland of Arkansas had a round at fisticuss in the street on the 14th inst. Foote's nasal protuberance was cut by a ring on one of the delicate fingers of his antagonist, but the parties were separated before any thing more serious happened.-The quarrel grew out of a disparaging remark made by Foote, in which Borland was

Wisconsin has enacted a law that the real and personal property of married women, owned at the time of marriage, and the rents and profits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of their husbands, nor be liable for their debts. Wives may also receive property by inheritance, gift or devise, and hold it as above. Good! Now let other States follow the example of Wisconsin. The right of women to vote will be next conceded, and that will be better still.

## Seward's Great Speech in the Senate.

We intend to give extracts from this speech next week. The correspondent of The Tribune thus alludes to its effects in the Senate

on California and Slavery for upwards of its bearing on War and Slavery, and on the Union. He reasoned logically, accuratethree hours in a speech that will wake up Arguments from the Bible, Marriage, God, ly, honestly. New York has at last found a ernment, in support of these and other So- hesitated in speaking for the first half-hour cial Wrongs. In a Series of Letters to a or more, but when he came to denounce Friend in England. By HENRY C. WRIGHT. compromises between Slavery and Liberty, with cruel enactments for the re-capture of figitive Slaves and plans for Slavery exten- and her heavenly garments are more resplension; and when he bore down on Benton dent than the sun shining in his brightness." tween the Free and the Slave States, by forc- who was her minister for twenty years, will ing into existence new States out of Texas, he warmed up and became truly eloquent ing fugitive Slaves, he exclaimed: We think it wrong to throw chains over others which no human power can cast over our own limbs, you might have heard a pin drop almost. He attacked every point of Calhoun's argument with perfect force, clearness and

Mr. Calhoun was at first restless, but ere long sat riveted, as it were, to his chair, eyeing his new and formidable opponent. When Mr. Seward described with truth

and earnestness the extent of Northern feeling for freedom and for the honor of America, Mr. Dawson asked if he spoke for the

Mr. Seward goes for the admission of California, for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to New Mexico, for emancipating the slaves now in the District of Columbia, and doubts whether the Constitution authorized Congress to set aside the treaty-making power, and vote foreign nations into the Union by mere resolution.

To this Mr. Webster replied that a solemn pledge had been given to admit into the Union four Slave States out of Texas.

Messrs. Corwin, Cass, Hale and Benton listened with undivided attention. Mr. Webster kept looking at Seward very earnestly. Mr. Clay stood at a distance for some time, then took a seat next Seward and looked at him. At 4 o'clock Mr. Clay went to the rear of the Senate Chamber, where he met Giddings, whom he shook cordially by the

THE CALIFORNIA FRVER is very prevalent hereabouts. It has carried off a large number of men and a few women, and the list of of victims is becoming longer every day.

hours before his death he manifested a great anxiety for the great reforms which are now goclip the following from the Tallahassee Sentinel,

clear of expense, and where no reward is of-fered, 10 dollars in case of capture.—March 5,

## Prospects at Washington.

The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, in a letter dated Washington, March

In reference to the pending controversy between the free and slave States, affairs are more complicated than ever. Foote's resolution for raising a compromise committee, will not prevail. That I consider settled. There is no prospect of the close of the debate in the Senate for a month; but in this body there is a decided majority for keeping the question, in reference to California, separate from all others.

In the House, however, things have taken a new and unfavorable turn. There is a large majority, two thirds at least, for admitting California, but a project has been conceived and matured for connecting that subject with the incompatible question of territorial governments for the districts East of the new States, and it is the intention of Mr. McClernaud to bring in a bill, embracing both these objects, for which Hearn, one hundred and eighteen members are engaged to vote. A bill to abolish Capital Punishment was plan for the territorial governments. It is not proposed to put any proviso in the

The correspondent of the Cleveland True

The effect of Webster's speech has been to encourage the Old Hunker Democrats.-Some few Whigs will go with him, and but few. Indeed, the declaration of his intention to admit more slave States from Texas, here. . . . Rumor says that the whole In- steam marine. diana delegation, with the exception of Julian and Hardin, will vote against the Proviso. Some of our friends are again discour-C. (Litchfield). We will make room for sion has the extension of slavery been invol-

ved in greater uncertainty than at the present moment. The Southern members take great encouragement, and now speak with great confidence of success. The Democrats regard Mr. Webster as the savior of their party. A portion of the Whigs curse him most

## News of the Week. Domestic Intelligence.

PHEBE, OF BRUNSWICK .- On Sunday, the 3d of March, there was buried at Brunswick, Maine, a black woman of a remarkable character; and she was highly honored at her death. At her funeral, the assembly, filling the large black died. church near the college, were addressed by Rev. Dr. Adams of Brunswick, in a very appropriate, affecting and cloquent speech. Her pallrepresented as the tool of Calhoun. Great bearers were Governor Robert Dunlap, Dr. Lincoln, of the same class with Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, Professor Packard, and Joseph McKeen, Esq. Treasurer of Bowdoin College, &c.; and the principal mourners were President Allen, with two of his daughters, of Northampton, Mass. who had come 250 miles to attend the funeral. She was buried by the side of her friends, Mrs. Allen and her daughter, Maria Malleville Allen. But why were these honors paid to this lowly woman? It was because of her rare attainments as a Christian. It was because she had been for thirty years a worthy member of the church of Brunswick, and was regarded by her fellowchristians as superior to themselves in the strength of her faith and in a spirit of devotion. She was born a slave at Beverwyck, near Newark, N. J. In early life she entered as a servant the family of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, and lived in his family and that of his daughter, Maria Malleville Allen, the wife of President Allen of Bowdoin College, 40 years. For the last 18 years she lived aione in her house; and she died alone and sud-Mr. Seward addressed the Senate to-day Same hour, died her friend, the wife of Rev. denly. In the same night, and probably at the same hour, died her friend the rife of Park April 19th and SUNDAY April 19th and SUNDAY and SUNDAY and SUNDAY April 19th and SUNDAY and Sunday and second the rife of Medicine, Survey and man at all since of Medicine, Survey at all since of Dr. Adams. This circumstance added peculiar Arguments from the Bible, Marriage, God, Py, nonesny. New York has at last found a mitted to choose an attendant spirit, as sne Death, Retribution, Atonement and Gov-voice in the Senate true to freedom. He passed through the dark valley, and in her up-ward flight to the Paradise of God, doubtless she interest and pathos to his discourse. He said, that if his beloved companion (then lying dead, mitted to choose an attendant spirit, as she ward flight to the Paradise of God, doubtless she would have chosen Phebe-" Black Phebe." he exclaimed, "she has sometimes been called; Webster for seeking equilibrium be- It is to be hoped that the eloquent preacher,

Indian Ceremonies.—The Syracuse Journal says that a series of Indian Councils have been held daily at the Onondago Castle, for the past fortnight. "On Friday last was celebrated the important rite of sacrificing the White Dog! The customary victim was immolated on a flaming altar, with all the formality and circumstances of ancient usage among the Iroquois, in presence of a pagan portion of the nation, and numerous white persons, spectators. On Tuesday last, this crowning festival of the Indian year, after a continuance of nine days, was closed with the exciting and wonderful ceremony of the War Dance. These observances are con-tinued in the midst of a Chaistian community with all the reverence, solemnity, and zeal of ancient times, with a punctuality and devotion which shows the regard these people have for the institutions of their fathers, and with what tenacity they still cling to their ancient cus-

MARYLAND.—The passage of the law by the Legislature permitting the importation of Slaves into the State has met with denunciation on all sides. I believe that every paper in the city and counties, that has expressed an opinion at all in reference to the matter, has denounced the Caleb Greene, Southington, law. Under the law prohibiting the free importation of slaves, the number had decreased from 100,000 in 1830 to 18,000 in 1840, with a gradual decrease since, giving every hope that time would rid us of the curse of Slavery.-The unpopularity of the new law is such that J. A. Dugdale, Selma, it must and will be repealed at the next session J. G. Briggs, New Lisbon, of the Legislature.

A Good Fox Story. The St. Johnsbury Caledonian tells the story of a poor fox, who week before last, was hunted until nearly the A. G. Richardson, Achor, close of day, by a sportsman and two hounds, R. C. Stewart, Brockville, and who, finding things grew desperate, made H. Putnam, New Lyme, for the track of the Passumpsic road in Newbu- G. Belden, Monoquet, PRICE OF MAN CATCHING IN FLORIDA—We coming train, followed by the hounds, one of Rumsey Reeve, " whom lost threefourths of his tail, and the other | Elijah Brown, had his hind quarters cut off. Reynard escaped without injury. His calculation evidently was to have both hounds cut off by the cars, but he C. S. S. Griffing, Litchfield, missed a figure somewhere in his reckoning. - George Tooth, Probably he did not allow enough for the wind If the Fagitive Slave Law of Senator Mason gress of the train. Had he done so, both Thomas Sawyer, M. G. Chamberlir of Virginia, was once put in force, it would not be surprising to see such disgusting cards as the above in Northean prints.—N. Y. Trib. planned as it was. hounds must have been killed, and about an M. G. Chamberlin,

COST OF DYING IN CALIFORNIA. A COIrespondent of the Washington Union furnishes that paper with the following bill from San Francisco, for services rendered to his deceased

To Sacramento Hospital, Dr. To 36 days' attendance. (7 days at \$25, and 29

Washing and laying out his body Mattress and blankets spoiled Coffin, and sending to get it made Paid for digging his grave in a storm Paid for carriage to funeral Assistance of man at funeral

Sacramento Hospital, Sutter's Fort, Nov. 24, 1849.

Attest: CHS. H. CRAGIN, M. D. The expense of dying at San Francisco, it is very evident, is as great as the cost of liv-

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line, struck a snag while backing out from the landing, ten miles above Portsmouth, about day light on Sunday morning, and sunk to within two feet of ner hurricane deck. She was bound for Pittsburgh at the time of the accident. It is reported that seven deck passengers were drowned-no further particulars .- 1 its. Gaz.

PHRENOLOGY.—The Milwaukee Free Demoerat speaks in high terms of a course of lectures on Phrenology recently delivered in that city by O. S. Fowler. The church in which he spoke was crowded to its utmost capacity.

a company never equalled in the history of the

ance in the New York market. Twenty-one

foot for a meeting of citizens in Fancuil Hall, to respond to the sentiments expressed in the late

this fell disease.

The Natchez Courier, of the 26th ult., says, that a few days previous, a boat landed above Natchez densly filled, with seven families from Murry County Ga., all belonging to one neighborhood, and nearly all related by marriage. They were on their way to seek a new home in Texas. The whole company numbered 48, including five negroes. The Cholera developed itself among them, this side of Vicksburg, and 10 whites and one

# Meetings for J. W. Walker.

Garrettsville, Monday, April 1st. Bowman's School House, Richfield, Tuesday,

Hinkley Centre, Thursday, April 4th. Sunday " 7th.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Portage Country THE undersigned being desirous of rendering the public their professional services, have ty A. S. Society will be held at FAIRMOUNT, associated themselves under the firm of Thomas (near Mount Union,) on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, April 13th and 14th. A large attendance from all parts of the Country is office, in Marlboro', except when necessarily absent.

Recoke B. Reco S. Jones, Isaac Trescott, and others are expected to attend.

## K. G. THOMAS, Sec.

1,00-238

1,00-286

4.00-283

2,00-281

1,25-220

4,00-286

2,00-248

1.00-264

1,00-232

1,00-286

1,00-285

1,00-285

1.00-285

1.00-260

1.00-259

2.00-294

3,00-260

2.50-356

2.50-350

5.00-545

5.00-515

1.00-274

.50-235

1,50-235

1,00-287

75-84

A Quarterly Meeting of the Rocky River A. S. Society will be held at WESTFIELD, Oliver Johnson and other speakers from abroad will also attend.

Gregg Taylor, Westville, B. Honey, Bristol, Jon. Huddleston, Dublin, Tho's Chandler, Raisin, Lenawce, J. J. Warner, Wadsworth, E. Gray, Malaga, D. W. Thayer, New Bremen, Fred. Brown, New Lyme, E. B. Miller, "Lemuel Flint, Newville,

Ed. Sharpless, Lowell, James Smith, Gulielma Berry, New Concord. J. Spencer, Mecca, Sol. Whetson, New Burlington, A. Burke, Oakland, Mahlon Wall, " Tho's Moore, " Tho's Cummings, Lamartine,

Benj. Linville, Brinton, Isaac Smith, Dublin, Sam'l Wilson, Greenport, W. R Dugdale, Penn, O. Griffith Amy Sharpless, Lowellville. Joseph Grissell, New Garden, F. C. Galbreath, New Garden, was | James Northrup, Fowler's Mills,

1,00-260 A. B. will see from the above how the ac-

The steamer New England No. 2, of the

The mail ship Georgia recently sailed for and of making the whole people of the Free number of six hundred and fifty passengers,

RIPE STRAWBERIES have made their appear-

The Boston Journal states that a project is on

CHOLERA.—The papers from the South West bring dreadful accounts of the havoc now making, in the Mississippi valley, by

# Notices.

Messopotamia, Sunday, March 31st.

Osborn's School House, Bath, Wednesday,

Bennett's Corners, Friday, " 5th. All the above meetings will commence

at early candle-light, except on Sunday, when they will commence at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.

## Portage Co. A. S. Society.

## Rocky River A. S. Society.

RECEIPTS. 60-238 3.00-233 1,00-220 1,00-285 1.00-282 1,00-236 1,00-229 3,00-258 Rich. Peterson, Jefferson 1.00-220 Alex. Miller, Fowler's Mills, 1,00-286 2,00-230 1,00-194 1,00-281

counts referred to by him stand.

## FEMALE STUDENTS.

Having long entertained the opinion, that females should have all the privileges of which the opposite sex are possessed, and especially that they should have every facility for acquiring useful knowledge, and making it available; and knowing something of the wants of the community as now constituted, in regard to the treatment of disease, I have frequently expressed a desire to bave them educated as Physical cians, and as a consequence have, during the past few years, had numerous applicants to study, but owing to a want of facilities for rendering instruction as thorough as I could desire, I have refused. Now, however, many of the difficulties are removed, and I have determined to be prepared by the first of April to give such advantages as are possessed by few physicians. I am the more encouraged to do this from the information just received, that the Medical School at Cleveland is hereafter to be open to women on the same terms as to men. Other schools will no doubt speedily adopt the same

Those desirous to enter upon a course of studies of this kind under my guidance will please communicate, by letter or otherwise, and all in-

quiries shall receive prompt attentio K. G. THOMAS. Marlboro', Feb., 1850.

## MYSTERIOUS NOISES.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED EDITION. CAPRON & BARRON, of Auburn, N. Y., have just issued from the press a SECOND EDITION of the work entitled, "Singular Revelations : Explanation and History of the Meserious Communion with Spirits, comprehen ling the rise and progress of the Mysterious Noise in Western New York, generally received as SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS."

This edition is revised and enlarged, containing more than one hundred pages, with the rames and residences of witnesses to the Wonderful Phenomena which are recorded in its pages. It will be put up in neat paper covers, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada for a trifling postage. Single copies 25 cents; 5 copies for a dollar. All orders (Post Paid) addressed to the subscribers will receive

Sold wholesale and retail by Capron & Baron, Auburn, and Fowlers & Well, 131 Nassau st., New York. CAPRON & BARRON.

Auburn, Feb. 20, 1850.

## BOWDITCH'S WORK.

FOR sale at the Salem Book Store " SLAVE. RY AND THE CONSTITUTION," By Wm. I. Bow-ditch. A most excellent work that ought to be read by all-156 8vo. pages-paper bound. The subjects treated of are arranged as follows :--Slavery Agreeable to God's Providence; Direct Mental Instruction of Slaves; Moral and Religious Condition of the Slaves; Moral and Religious Teachers of the Slaves; Direct Religious Instruction of Slaves; Indirect Instruction.-No Legal Marriage of Slaves; "Soul-Driving;" "Domestic Slave-Trade;" Runaway Slaves; Slaveholding always Wrong; The Constitution and its Interpretation; The Constitution according to the Common Meaning of its Terms; The Constitution as its Framers Intended to make it; The Constitution according to the Practice of the Government; The Constitution according to the Exposition of its final Interpreter; No Union with Slaveholders.

## FARM FOR SALE.

MIE subscriber offers for sale his farm and woodland, consisting of 188 acres-120 improved and the remainder timbered-one mile east of Salem, south of the Columbiana road. Conditions of sale will be made known by the subscriber residing on the farm.

BENJAMIN BALL

## MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

JOSEPH GARRETSON.

## Marlboro', Nov. 10, 1849. BENJAMIN BOWN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, TEA-DEALER, FRUITERER, & DEALER In Pittsburg Manufactured Articles.

## No. 141, Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!! MERCHANTS, Pedlars and others, can obtain a supply of a very superior quality, of Sewing and Saddlers' Silk of all colors, in packages or 100 skein Bundles, to any amount, wholesale and retail, at Cope and Filson's Store, [sign of the swan, Salem, Ohio. We are in constant receipt of large quantities

of this Silk, and for the cash we will dispose of it on better terms than it can be obtained in the East. Call and see for yourselves. Jan. 26, 1850-tf. SAMUEL COPE. C. DONALDSON & Co. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants. KEEP constantly on hand a general assortent of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati. January, 1849. SELLING OFF AT COST!! COPE & FILSON'S large new and well selec-ted STOCK OF GOODS, are now offering

and will be sold AT COST. A. Cope one of the firm proposes leaving for the west in the spring, which makes it indispensably necessary that our stock be reduced. The Goods must and shall be sold. We invite all who wish to purchase good and cheap articles, to give us a call at the sign of the

Salem, O., Dec. 15, 1849.

Charles Frethy --- Book-Binder! 50-259 CONTINUES to carry on the BOOK-BINDING 50-259 BUSINESS in all its different branches, at his 1.50-260 old stand, on Main st., Canfield, Ohio, where he is prepared to do work with neatness and despatch. From his long experience in this busspatch. From his long experience in this ness he pledges himself to give general satisfaction.

[Ostober 27, 1849.

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR! Catting done to order, and all work Warranded North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salom Bookstore.

#### JOHN C. WHINERY, SURGEON DENTISTIE

OFFICE AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE. All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegent and durable. Charges reasonable. Salem. Sept. 8th, 1819.

Miscellaneous.

From the Centreville (Ia.) True Democrat. The Convention of Congregational Friends.

This Convention, held at Greenshoro, Henry County, Indiana, the 16th and 17th inst., was attended by hundreds of persons, and excited an impressive interest. An interesting letter was read, addressed to the Convention by Richard B. Glazier, of Michigan. The inclement season of the year did not prevent the attendance of many from a distance; one aged man, more than eightytwo years old, walked over thirty miles to be present. Some of a Committee from the Green Plain Yearly Meeting were also in attendance, among them Jesse Holmes, Joseph A. Dogdale, and their wives. The subject of religious organization was canvassed at length, and the attendance continued to increase until the large Liberty Hall would not seat the listening and attentive audience,-The Business Committee of ten men and women, Seth Hinshaw, Pleasant Johnson, her this evening? Hannah Small, &c., reported the following,

sus to publish to the world is a religion designed to renovate the universal family of man. The Infinite and Eternal Father regards each individual, from the monarch on ins throne, to the persont in his humble cot; from the martyr at the stake, to him covered with parental solicitude, and yearns over mind. then, with bowels of deep commiseration and unitermed compassion. Those, then, that are baptized into his nature, and assimilated really in want of the money intruded itself. to his attributes, will ever feel bound to labor for the removal of all evil, every barrier to the universal brotherhood of the race, the entire redemption of humanity, and their perfect assimilation to the divine character.

War, with all its concomitant calamities; slavery, with all its manifold enormities; intemperance, with its debasing and withering influences, will calist all the sympathics of these, and melt away before the warming, renovating beams of the Sun of Righteonsness. The monopoly of land in the hands of band, seeing me look so serious. the few will be repudiated by the mind thus calightened, and the elevation of Woman to a sphere of perfect and entire equality with the other sex will call forth the earnest solicitude of every mind upon which the light divine has beamed, and the obscuration of sect and prejudice has been dissipated.

Feeling thus, and being desirous for our own advancement, and for the universal promulgation of the godlike principles of Eternal Truth, as revealed in the Universal Soul, we hereby cordially endorse the following asis of association, adopted by Green Plain

"Believing the Religious Sentiment is deepto his true interest to how in allegiance to able the Divine Laws of God, written in our being, and that in the worship intelligently per- quired at length. formed by rational creatures, man should zing the Infinite Source and Centre of all knew, mind as Sovereign Lord—we now associate in the capacity of an Annual Meeting, which in a tone of regret. 'But I would be more

Meeting, alternately at Greensboro, Henry food.

visory in their character.

ISAAC KINLEY, { Clerks.

M. L. HOLMES, 5

many things, but in nothing more than in said: laws, if the following be a specimen. A It will do very well. Washington correspondent of the Columbus Standard, deserves credit for bringing it to the light of day. He copies it from "Hemming's Statutes at large," and prefaces it much does the work come to?" thus:

"At a Grand Assembly, held at James' Cittie, in the year 1661, were passed many through a small parcel of bills, said, acts " to the glorie of Almightic God, and the publique good of this his Majestic's colonic over any time and you shall have it. of Virginia;" among which is

"ACT V.

" Women causing scandalous suits, to be ducked.

hors, for which their poore husbands are of- her want. An hour after our return home, ten brought into chargeable and vexatious she sat weeping with her children around suites and east in great damages: "Be it therefore enacted by the authority our situation, supplied our present need."

aforesaid, That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife, as aroresaid, after judg- more confortable. Anxiously I awaited, on ment passed for the damages, the woman the next morning, the arrival of Polly. As shall be punished by ducking; and if the soon as she came I sent for her, and handslander be so enormous as to be adjudged at ing her the money she had earned the day a greater damage than five hundred pounds before, said: of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco night, Polly. I hope you didnt want it very so adjudged against the husband, if he refuse badly.' to pay the tobacco."

small farms and thorough cultivation. We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plewing.

We believe that the best fertilizer of the soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and ry bad about her.' intelligence; without this, lime, marl, plas- 'Come up to me in half an hour, Polly,' ter, bones, and green manure will be of little said I.

Hav'nt the Change.

BY MRS. MARY GRAHAM.

old colored woman at work scrubbing and cleansing paint. 'Polly is going,' said one of my domestics,

as the twilight began to fall. 'Very well. Tell her that I shall want her

'I think she would like to have her money

for to-day's work,' said the girl. I took out my purse, and found that I had ing in it less than a three dollar bill. 'How much does she have a day?'

Six shillings.' 'I hav'nt the change this evening. Tell her that I'll pay her for both days to-mor-

The girl left the room, and I thought no more of Polly for an hour. Tea time had come and passed, when one of my domestics, who was rather communicative in her habits,

'I don't think Polly liked your not paying

'She must be very unreasonable then,' I said without reflection. 'I sent her word The religion that it was the mission of Je- that I had no change. How did she expect There is a rainbow in the sky, that I could pay?'

'Some people are queer, you know,' re- God wrote it ere the world was drymarked the girl, who had made the communication more for the pleasure of telling it than anything else.

I kept thinking over what the girl had over with the blood and mire of pollution, said, until other suggestions came into my

> really in want of the money intruded itself. 'it would have been very little trouble.' This was the beginning of a new train of

reflections, which did not make me very happy. To avoid a little trouble, I had sent poor old woman away, after a hard day's work, without her money. That she stood in need of it was evident from the fact that she had asked for it. 'How very thoughtless in me,' said I, as I

dwelt longer and longer on the subject. 'What's the matter?' inquired my hus-'Nothing to be very much troubled at,' 1

'Yet you are troubled.'

'I am; and cannot help it. You will perhaps smile at me, but small causes sometimes produce much pain. Old Polly has been at work all day, scrubbing and clean-ing. When night came, she asked for her wages, and I, instead of taking the trouble to had nt the change. There was nothing less paragraphs: then a three dollar bill in my purse. I didnt reflect that a poor old woman who has to go Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends, out to daily work, must need her money as soon as it is earned. I'm very sorry.'

My husband did not reply for some time. Iv laid in man's nature; that it is essential My words appeared to have made considerimpression on his mind. 'Do you know where Polly lives?' he in-

No; but I will ask the girl.' And immenever concede to any combination or order diately ringing the bell, I made inquiries as of men his individual freedom—but recognition where Polly lived; but no one in the house

shall be advisory in its character, and design- thoughtful in future. The poor always have ed to aid us more effectually in carrying for- need of their money. Their daily labor rereward the testimonies of the Gospel, which le- ly does more than supply their daily wants. citimately result from a communication with I can never forget a circumstance that occurthe Source of all Good, and in their nature red when I was a boy. My mother was left outlessence are designed to make man the a widow when I was but nine years oldfriend of man, and give right direction to the and she was poor. It was by the labor of noble faculties with which we are endowed." her hands that she obtained shelter and food The Committee would further recommend for herself and three little ones. Once, I rethat the Association of Congregational member the occurrence as if it had taken Friends thus formed hold a Semi-Annual place yesterday, we were out of money and At breakfast time our last morsel was Co., and Dublin, Wayne Co., Indiana; and eaten, and we went through the long day that the next meeting be held at Dublin, the without a mouthful of bread. We all grew 4th seventh day (Saturday) of the 6th mo. very hungry by night; but our mother en-(June) and at Greensboro the 4th seventh couraged us to be patient a little and a little day (Saturday) of the 12th mo., (Dec.) 1859, while longer, until she finished the garment and thereafter upon the days and at the pla- she was making, when she would take that ces agreed upon, until otherwise arranged. and some other work home to a lady, who Any Meetings or Congregations, recogni- would pay her for the work. Then she said zed by this Association, will be regarded as we would have a nice supper. At last the Independent, making their own arrangements work was finished, and 1 went with my mein all local concerns, not in onywise subor- ther to help carry it home, for she was weak dinate to larger meetings, which are alone ad- and sickly, and even a light burden fatigued her. The lady for whom she had made the garment was in good circumstances, and had no want unmet that money could supply .-When we came into her presence, she took A FUNNY LAW .- Virginia is famous for the work, and after glancing at it carelessly,

'My mother lingered; perceiving which,

'You want your money, I suppose. How 'Two dollars,' replied my mother. The lady took out her purse, and, after looking 'I hav'nt the change this evening.

And without giving my mother time more earnestly to urge her request, turned from us

and left the room, 'I shall never forget the night that follow-"Whereas, oftentimes many babbling wo- cd. My mother's feelings were sensitive and men often slander and scandalize their neigh- independent. She could not make known her, when a neighbor came in, and learning

This relation did not make me feel any the

'I'm sorry I had'nt the change for you last

Polly hesitated a little, and then replied, Weil, ma'am, I did want it very much, or

'I'm very sorry,' said I with sincere regret. 'How is Hetty this morning?' 'She isn't so well, ma'am. And I feel ve-

Bless God for Rain. BY GEO. W. BUNGAY.

It was house-cleaning time, and I had an "Bless God for Rain," the good man said, And wiped away a grateful tear-That we may have our daily bread, He drops a shower upon us here:

Our Father, Thou who dwell'st in heaven, We thank Thee for the pearly shower, The blessed present Thou hast given To man and beast and bird and flower.

The dusty earth, with lips apart, Looked up where rolled an orb of flame, As though a prayer came from its heart For rain to come: and lo, it came!

The Indian corn with silken plume, And flowers with tiny pitchers filled, For precious drops the clouds distilled.

The modest grass is fresh and green-The brooklet swells its song again; Methinks an angel wing is seen In every cloud that brings us rain.

Upon the arch where tempests trod; It is the autograph of God.

Up where the heavy thunders rolled, And clouds on fire were swept along, The sun rides in a car of gold.

And soaring larks dissolve in song. The rills that gush from mountains rude, Flow trickling to the verdant base-Just like the tears of gratitude

That often stain a good man's face. Great King of Peace, deign now to bless; The windows of the sky unbat;

Shower down the rain of rightcousness, And wash away the stain of War; And let the radiant bow of Love In beauty mark our moral sky, Like that fair sign unrolled above.

But not like it to fade and die.

Christian Citizen.

#### Parker's Estimate of Emerson.

article on 'The Writings of R. W. Emerget the money for her, sent her word that I son,' from which we copy the following just as everybody expected when they took are enabled to place the entire number in the "His position is a striking one. Eminent-

ly a child of Christianity and of the American idea, he is out of the Church and out of the State. In the midst of Calvinistic and Unitarian superstition, he does not fear God, but loves and trusts him. He does not worship the idols of our time-Wealth and Respectability, the two calves set up by our modern Jeroboam. He fears not the damnation these idols have the power to inflict-neither poverty nor social disgrace. In busy and bustling New England comes out this man, serene and beautiful as a star, and shining like 'a good deed in a naughty world.' Re proached as an idler, he is active as the sun. and pours out his radiant truth on Lycenius at Chelmstord, at Waltham, at Lowell, and for more, seeking only money, careless of ly article on the present state of the Jews, justice, stuffed with cotton yet hungry for showing the spirit of religious inquiry -and annelst it all there comes Emerson, this man finds in such articles no religion! graceful as Phœbus-Apollo, fearless and tran- As to cheap postage, he tells us that it has quil as the sun he was supposed to guide, no more to do with religion than "cheap and pours down the enchantment of his potatoes." Be it so. And if Ireland were light which falls where'er it may, on dust, starving, and we could see a mode of supon diamonds, on decaying heaps to hasten plying her dying millions with "cheap potheir rapid rot, on sends new sown to quick- tatoes," we should not hesitate to point it en their ambitious germ, on virgin minds of out, and to urge it by every consideration of youth and maids to waken the natural seed humanity and religion, though some devout of nobleness therein, to make it grow to speculator in potatoes and bread-stuffs beauty and to manliness. Such is the beau- might have his piety shocked at the recomty of his speech, such the majesty of his mendation of anything but Bibles for a starideas, such the power of the moral sentiment ving people by a "religious" newspaper. in men, and such the imppression which his whole character makes on them, that they thinks belongs to the Tribune. We are lend him, everywhere, their ears, and thou- glad that the Tribune has discussed that sands bless his manly thoughts."

"From what has been said, notwithstand- appeals will be heeded. But when we ating the faults we have found in Emerson, it tempt to enligthen Christians who live in is plain that we assign him a very high rank ceiled houses and worship in stately churchin the literature of mankind. He is a very es, with respect to the actual condition of extraordinary man. To no English writer the poor around them; when we tell them since Milton can we assign so high a place; that in their immediate neighborhood thoueven Milton himself, great genius though he sands of their fellow-beings are rotting in was, and great architect of beauty, has not destitution and filth, and that perhaps the added so many thoughts to the treasury of very tenements from whose weekly rents the race; no, nor been the author of so their own purses are filled are the nursemuch loveliness. Emerson is a man of ge- ries of pestilence and death-we are piousnius such as does not often appear, such as ly admonished that the improvement of the has never appeared before in America, and condition of the poor is no part of religion, but seldom in the world. He learns from but should be left to some modern school of all sorts of men, but no English writer, we social reformers. learned because they are ignorant of books, squalor, filth, wretchedness, starvation, dis-THE FARMER'S CREED.—We believe in I would'nt have asked for it. My poor daugh- and inspired because they say what outrages ease, as they really exist, with a view to ter Heity is sick, and I wanted to get her common sense. In Emerson's poetry there arouse the Christian public to some thorough fault is very obvious in those pieces he has per!" put before his several essays. Sometimes there is a seed-corn of thought in the piece, very religious article; but if he will "read, but the piece itself seems like a pile of rub- mark and inwardly digest" it, it cannot fail bish shot out of a cart which hinders the to prove to him a means of grace even upon seed from germinating. His admirers and the Sabbath.-. N. Y. Independent. The old woman went down stairs. When imitators not unfrequently give us only the she appeared again, according to my desire, rubbish and probably justify themselves by Economy.—It is hard for a mean to amass. I had a basket for her, in which were some the example of their master. Spite of these Economy.—It is hard for a man to amass the classification in the kitchen while there is a leakage in the kitchen. What a small that I thought her daughter would relish, and with a holy power which no other man pos-Litchen!" exclaimed Queen Mizabeth, after told her to go at once and take them to the sesses who now writes the English tongue. Litchen!" exclaimed Queen Enzabeth, after going through a handsome mansion. "It is sick girl. Her expressions of gratitude touch-by having so small a kitchen," replied the owner, "that I am enabled to keep so large a house,"

JOHN SHÆFFER, other wages as soon as carned.

sink into the mild and heart of young men and maids; none who work so powerfully to fashion the character of the coming age.

Guzzlers of Bad Novels.

There are many novels which have no character at all, and many, also, that may be classed with them, though indictable for their immorality, which are read by persons who are themselves without character, or capacity for anything but the intense idleness of reading them-persons who devour tales as they talk gossip, stare at processions, and attend church, just to enjoy some keener consciousness of life than their own emptiness and consciousness can afford them. I have known girls to read bad novels by the cord-as they heard sermons by the hundred-without catching or retaining one idea from either, except some girlish interest in the particular hero of the story and the pulpit, which happened to strike their fancy .-Veteran novel readers these. They gulp them down as children cram stolen sweetmeats, finishing off a volume at a single sitting, and repeating the feast about six times every week In twenty years, I have not detected in one of a dozen of those greedy guzzlers of fiction a thought or turn of expression gained from the best of the stories which they had been wasting their lives upon. Their giggle and gabble had caught no elevation of tone or worth of meaning from all the thought and passion through which they had been whirling their giddy fancies. They had managed both to miss the advantages and escape the risk of taking in much of enything good or evil, by always reading in the spasm of bysterical paroxysm, which affected them in body and mind very much as the whooping cough affects a child-the nerves vehemently shaken, muscles in an earthquake, the lungs worked to exhaustion, flushed cheeks, boiled eves, and a sharp appetite for bread and butter, and so prepared for the next attack. Their mothers sometimes complained, sometimes boasted that they were "such good readers;" and the poor girls treated themselves to the innocent delusion that they lived all the time in the land of romance, but I never knew anything happen to any of them, except prattle, parties, picnies, and bad colds. Poor girls ! under the steady pressure of sentimentalism they took a literary railroad ride every day, made up of dash, rush, and a little zest of Theodore Parker, in the last number of alarm, whirling landscapes, a collection of the Massachusetts Quarterly Review, has an strange facts, an occasional shrick or loud laugh, giddiness, fatigue, and finally the whole is dumped down at a regular depot, their tickets for the trip. It is amazing how hands of subscribers before any portion of it these people can fend off thought so success- can be reprinted in any of the American jourfully as they do. A girl naturally clever hals. For this and other advantages secured enough, who has read all Walter Scott's nov- to our subscribers, we pay so large a considels in this fashion, knew there was a seri eration, that we may be compelled to raise and a jester in England in Ivanhoe's time, the price of the Magazine. but when asked about the feudal system, answered, that she "never bothered her head by subscribing early. about politics." Another "didn't think Richard the Third, as Booth plays him, ex- be always addressed, postpaid or franked, to actly like Richard Cour Lion." This is the publishers, very deplorable; for the girls are not natural idiots, nor anything like it. They were only 79 Fulton-st., New York, entrance in Gold-st. novel readers, and nothing else .- Dr. Elder.

#### A Religious Newspaper.

An over-scrupulous correspondent is scanall over the land. Out of a cold Unitarian dalized at the publication of any articles in a Church rose this most levely light. Here is religious newspaper which are not of a Boston, perhaps the most humane city in strictly religious character, or which cannot America, with its few noble men and women, be classified under the head either of devoits beautiful charities, its material vigor, and tional, experimental or practical piety. Of a its hardy enterprise; commercial Boston, religion which grasps the whole interests of where honor is weighed in the public scales, humanity and seeks to pervade them with its and justice reckoned by the dollars it brings; spirit and mould them to itself, he knows conservative Boston, the grave of the Revo- nothing. For example, if our English corlution, wallowing in its wealth, yet grovelling respondent prepares an elaborate and timetariffs, sick with the greedy worm of avarice, among them, or our Irish correspondent loving money as the end of life, and bigots sends us the cheering intelligence that his as the means of preserving it; Boston, with degraded Roman Catholic countrymen are toryism in its parlors, toryism in its pulpits, beginning to think and act for themselvestoryism in its press, itself a tory town, pre- facts whereat all prayerful observers of the ferring the accidents of man to man himself movements of Providence must rejoice-

The subject of health-reform this critic subject so ably, and hope that its weighty

think, is so original. We sincerely lament We blush to think that Christianity is so A sure Remedy for all the Diseases to which the the want of logic in his method, and his exaggeration of the intuitive powers, the unprinciple which he lays down, and will think our correspondent would give The Indepenthemselves wise because they do not study, dent some credit for piety; but to exhibit

Our correspondent may not think this a

acorns; if you wish a fortune, plant dollars. I have seen tried. but if you prefer happiness, sow the seeds of

nation; but there is none whose words so BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Republication of

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

THE wide-spread fame of these splendid periodicals renders it needless to say much their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance not often found in works of a party character. They embrace the views of the three great

parties in England-Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very high-The "Westminster," though reprinted un-

der that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of and confirmed by science, proving him to be uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued. The above Periodicals are reprinted

New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals-Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS. For any one of the 4 Reviews, \$3,00 per y'r. For any two of the Reviews, 5,00 do. For any three of the Reviews, 7,00 do. For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 do. For Blackwood and 3 Reviews, 9,00 do. For Blackwood and 4 Reviews, 10,00 do. Payments to be made in all cases in ad

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

EARLY COPIES. Our late arrangements with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we

( Something may therefore be gained Remittances and communications should

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!! THE following are for Sale at the Sa-LEM BOOKSTORE.

Jay's Review of the Mexican, War. The Young Abolitionists, by J. E. Jones,

Liberty Bell. Douglass' Narrative. Brown's Do. Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp. Archy Moore.

Slavery lilustrated in its effects upon Wopotism in America. best manner, and all work warranted elegan Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Sla-

Brotherhood of Thieves. Slaveholder's Religion. War in Texas. Garrison's Poems. Pierpont's Poems. Phillis Wheatley's Poems. Condition of the People of Color. Legion of Liberty. Liberty. Madison Papers. Phillips' Review of Spooner. Disunionist.

Moody's History of the Mexican War. Letters and Speeches of Geo. Thompson. And various other Anti-Slavery Books Pamphlets. Also a variety of other Reform publications; such as Equality of the sexes, By Sarah M. Grimke.

May's Discourse on the Rights and Condi-

tion of Woman. Auto-biography of H. C. Wright. James Boyle's letter to Garrison. Pious Frauds, Pillsbury. Health Tracts. Water-Cure Manual. Female Midwifery. N. P. Rogers' Writings. Theodore Parker's Sermons. Ballou's Non Resistance. George S. Burleigh's Poems. &c. &c. &c. Also a General assortment ofBooks,

BARNABY & WHINERY. August 31, 1849. EARLE'S CAST-STEELHONE & STROP

Miscellaneous, Scientific and Literary.

Razor is subject. happy consequences of which we see in ligion. Probably, if we should write an arsome of his followers and admirers. They will be more faithful than he to the false and tracts among the wretched, filthy poor, I will just say (notwithstanding facts are stubborn things,) that within three years past I have met with Razors laid by as useless, supposed to be worn out, others become too soft, others is often a ruggedness and want of finish and permanent measures of relief, this is no ting state; and I have only to say, if there is a erumbling on the edge, and on applying them Razor which has become soft from using, or crumbles on the edge, I have not yet met with such in testing more than one thousand of different stamp.

Manufactured by D. Earle, Portage Co., Ohio. THIS IS TO CERTIFY that we have used Earle's Improved Hone and Strop for Razors and Surgical Instruments some months, and on Good Advice .- If you wish oaks, plant trial consider it superior to any thing of the kind

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Prospectus for Volume Second.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE is designed to be a medium for that Life of DIVINE HUMANITY, which, amidst the crimes, doubts, conflicts, of Revolution and Reaction, inspires the hope of a Social Reorganization, whereby the Ideal of Christendom may be fulfilled in a Confederacy of Commonwealths, and MAN become united in Universal Brotherhood,

Among the special ends, to whose promo tion the Spirit of the Age is pledged, the following may be named:-I. Transitional Reforms-such as Abolition

of the Death Penalty, and degrading punish ments, Prison Discipline, Purity, Temper ance, Anti-Slavery, Prevention of Paupernen, Justice to Labor, Land Limitation, Homestead Exemption, Protective Unions, Equagble Exchange and Currency, Mutual ling. rance, Universal Education, Peace. II. Organized Society-or, the Combined Order of Confederated Communities, regula-

ted and united by the Law of Series. IH. The One True, Holy, Universal Church of Humanity, reconciled on earth and in heaven-glorifying their planet by consummate art-and communing with Gop in per fect Love.

IV. Psychology and Physiology-such views the culmination of the Natural Universe, and a living member of the Spiritual Universe, at once a microcosm, a heaven in least form. and an image of the Divine Being.

By notices of Books and Works of Artrecords of Scientific discoveries and Me chanical inventions-and summaries of News, especially as illustrating Reform movements at home and abroad-the Spirit of the Age will endeavor to be a faithful mirror of human progress. Editor, WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING

PUBLISHERS, Fowlers & Wells, Clinton Hall, 129 & 131 Nassau-St., N. York Published, EVERY SATURDAY:-TERMS.

\$2,00 a year: invariably in advance. (F All communications and remittances for THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE should be directed to Messrs. Fowlers & Wells, Clinton Hall, 291 and 131 Nassau-street, N. Y.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS Pelion's Large Outline Maps.

DERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps-Pelton's Key to do., Nayor's System of Teaching Geography, or Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascoville Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN.

Also, for sale at the above named places several Cases of Scientific Aparatus, for Common

Nov. 24, 1849. SALEM BOOKSTORE!!

BARNABY & WHINERY DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C., North side of Main street, Salem, O. A general assortment of Literary, Scientific. Reformatory and Miscellaneous Books and school books, kept constantly on hand. Price

reasonable. Terms, CASII.

JOHN C. WHINERY, SURGEON DENTIST!! OFFICE AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

and durable. Charges reasonable. Salem. Sept. 8th, 1849.

SAWING AND TURNING. THE subscribers are prepared to do all kinds of SAWING AND TURNING, For Cabinet, Coach and Wagon Makers, at their shop, nearly opposite the Salem Hotel. JAS. & GEO. HINSHILLWOOD.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Salem, Aug. 25, 1849.-n52.

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, be. A general assortment of carriages constantly on hand, made of the best materials and in the neatest style. All work warranted. Shop on Main street, Salem. O.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BOOTS and SHOES, (Eastern and Western,) Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Cil and Dye Stuffs, cheap as the cheapest, and good as the best, constantly for sale at TRESCOTTS. Salem, Ohio, 1849.

Agents for the Bugle.

OHIO. New Garden-D. L. Galbreath and I. Johnson Columbiana—Lot Holmes. Cool Springs-Mahlon Irvin. Berlin-Jacob H. Barnes. Marlbero'-Dr. K. G. Thomas. Canfield-John Wetmore. Lowellville-Johr. Bissell. Youngstown-J. S. Johnson. New Lyme-Marsena Miller. Selma-Thomas Swayne. Springboro - Ira Thomas. Harveysburg—V. Nicholson, Oakland—Elizabeth Brooke. Chagrin Falls—S. Dickenson. Columbus-W. W. Pollard. Georgetown-Ruth Cope. Bundysburgh-Alex. Glenn. Farmington-Willard Curtis. Bath-J. B. Lambert. Ravenna-Joseph Carroll. Wilkesville-Hannah T. Thomas. Southington-Caleb Greene. Mt. Union-Joseph Barnaby. Malta—Wm. Cope. Richfield—Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Poor. Lodi—Dr. Sill. Chester × Roads—Adam Sanders. Painesville-F. McGrew. Franklin Mills-Isaac Russell.

Hartford-G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright Garrettsville-A. Joiner. Andover .- A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmore Achortown-A. G. Richardson. East Palestine-Simon Sheets. Granger-L. S. Spees. INDIANA.

Winchester-Clarkson Pucket, Economy-Ira C. Maulsby. Penn-John L. Michener.

Granger-L. Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburgh-H. Vashon. Nowberry; J. M. Morris.

OLIVER J VOL. 5

THE ANTI-S PUBLISHED EV S.ILEM, COLU.

\$1,50 per annum, off paid before thre expired, a deduction If payment be ma receipt of the first a deducted, making the To any person wis acter of the paper, months, for fifty cents eventy-five cents will No deviation from

We occasional who are not subscribto be interested in t cribe themsely to extend its circulati Communicatio be aldressed to All others to James Ba

> Selei Wim. RI. Sev

U. No Co But it is insisted th lfornia shall be attend muestions which have AM OPPOSED TO A ANY AND ALL THE BEEN PROPOSED. Be the purity and the m it is my misfor all legislative compre and essentially vicion surrender of the exe conscience on disting tions, at distinct and s indispensable advanta mining truth. They

ment of the right to re

decisions of the preser turely anticipated. A as to future questi future legislators. Sir, it seems to me, ts paralyzing hand u were coursing le through my veins, who pose that such a compa ed, and my utterance for that such a compa all the great questions, it is, arising out of a small ns yet so incompression receive in this comn California. It is wel ition; it is worth a sac I to give as an equivalen the claim to perpetuate trict of Columbia; forbe

stringent laws concerin suspected of being free States; forbearance freedom in the charters None of the plans of co mand less than two, and sist on all of these cond lent then is, some porti pertion of human rights erty in another region. gold and commerce as am, then, to surrender man freedom in the D and in East California the mixed consideration Power, on the Pacific co

not new. It has widely State Constitution duction of more than bill submitted for legisle It was of such com majestic parliamentary Far, far from the Com manner of real vic times farther from them, a pole, be the whole tribe counterfeit and hypocritics the things which are ten th hed by its proper el er, far from us be th that is eternally in

the things which are ten to war with real virtue; they are ten thousand times must be the tinguished by its proper element of far, far from us be the far, far from us be the thing that flies about in the last between day and night between day and night between the time of Great Britain cases of Gr between day and nigl of Great Britain ca name to compromises in object to this one, on the pully and incongruity of compromised. Why, since I have submitted, (come in, and must come in, and must come in the stands or falls in the stands of the stands of

that flies about in the

States. . . . . Rectamation of or would success attend compromise. And, fit posed alteration of the es from service or lab is as on all subjects, et frankly and without titution contains only for its execution on ant with this, the slav ut with this, the slav ation by Congress; of the United States that the whole subj ice of Congress; and rity. Nay, they have be regarded not me aimed, but as property